THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 138. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE FALL OF THE COMMUNE.

Terrible Scenes in Paris.

Letter from Victor Hugo.

Betrothal in High Life.

Fred. Grant and Princess Beatrice.

New Arctic Expedition.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE HORRORS OF VICTORY.

Desperate Acts of the Female Insurgents.

Paris (May 16) Correspondence of the London Times.

I took a walk down the Rue Rivoli, towards the Hotel de Ville, to judge of the amount of damage done, and at the corner of the Rue Castiglione became aware of the approach of a great crowd yelling and shaking their fists. The *cortege* was headed by a company of mounted gendarmes, behind whom came two artillerymen, dragging between them a soiled bundle of rags that tottered and struggled, and fell down under the blows that were showered upon it by all who were within reach. It was a woman, who had been caught in the act of spreading petroleum. Her face was bleeding, and her hair streaming down her back, from which her clothing had been torn. On they dragged her, followed by a hooting mob, till they reached the corner of the Louvre, and there they propped her up against a wall, already half dead from the treatment she had received. The crowd ranged itself in a circle, and I have never seen a picture more perfect and complete in its details than was presented by that scene. The gasping, shrinking figure in the centre, surrounded by a crowd who could scarce be kept from tearing her in pieces, who waved their arms, crying "Drown her! drown her!" on one side a barricade, still strewn with broken guns and hats—a dead National Guard lying in the fosse—behind a group of mounted gendarmes, and then a perspective of ruined streets and blackened houses, culminating in the extreme distance in the still burning Hotel de Ville. Presently two revolvers were discharged, and the bundle of rags fell forward in a pool of blood. The popular thirst for vengeance was satisfied, and so the crowd dispersed in search of further excitement elsewhere.

How the Palaces and Private Residences Were Fired.

Paris (May 26) Correspondence of the London News.

Paris shall not exist, if Paris does not belong to the Commune. Such was their hellish resolve, and they proceeded to carry out their threat of destroying the capital which they could not retain. They set to work in three distinct ways. In the palaces and public offices which they commanded they disposed at regular intervals, sometimes bottles, sometimes pots of petroleum. When the vessels of petroleum were arranged at proper distances, one of them would be overturned and ignited; the flames would rapidly spread, and the whole building would soon be past salvation. It was in this way that the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, the Hotel de Ville, the Palace of the Legion of Honor, and other celebrated public edifices were set in flames. This arrangement was all made in the Ministry of Marine, but the wretches engaged in the work of destruction had to fly before they could set fire to the pots of petroleum which they had planted in the most likely corridors. There was a second method adopted for the destruction of private houses. When it became necessary to retire from a particular barricade, the Guards tore to pieces the beds which formed part of the barricade; took the tow out of the beds, dipped it in petroleum, and loaded their guns with it. Then they fired the tow into the windows of the houses. It was in this way that the block of houses in the Rue Royale, facing the Madeleine, was set on fire.

Still a third method:—Men and women were going about Paris with bottles of petroleum in their pockets, or hid about their dresses. They threw these bottles down into the ground-floors of every dwelling they could get at. If there was no room for the bottle to get through, the neck of the bottle could get into certain air holes which belong to the construction of French houses; the liquid would be poured in, and a lighted match would be sent in after it. In this way very many private houses were set in flames; and many hundreds of women were taken in the act all day—some of them shot upon the spot.

Tragical Fate of the Communist Leaders.

Paris (May 27) correspondence of the London Times.

The Government troops are vindictive, if not even brutal, in following up their victory. A trio of the Communist leaders was captured on Thursday night. They were Jules Valles, Ferre, and Longuet. Valles was made prisoner after the others, in rear of the Theatre du Chatelet. His comrades had been taken very shortly before. Valles was dragged forward by the Versaillists, and one of their non-commissioned officers struck him upon the neck with his sword. In his anger and agony Valles struck back, and immediately an extemporary shooting party was drawn up, and fired into the body of the unfortunate rebel. But Valles had the bad taste not to die off at once; he writhed, and twisted, and groaned upon the ground, until nearly all who were within sight and hearing had to avert their eyes and move away from the sight of his most horible suffering. The captain commanding the firing party told me that "They let him suffer on purpose." His fellow-captive, Ferre, whose doom was but deferred, cried out, "Oh! captain! in the name of mercy, put him out of pain," and the appeal was so far successful that the captors then shot their prisoner dead.

Lefrancais, Gambon, and Amouroux were shot in the Rue de la Banque, against the wall of the Stamp Office. Raoul Rigault finished his days in the court-yard of the Ecole Militaire. Courbet, the painter, who ordered the destruction of the Vendome Column, was found hiding in a cupboard, not quite large enoughto conceal him, in the Ministry of Finance, and, attempting some resistance, was, according to some reports, shot on the spot. Maljournal, who has boasted ever since the fatal 22d of March, when the party of order was fired upon in the Rue de la Paix, that he gave the order, has met the fate which he so richly merits.

Dombrowski died in the bedroom of the Hotel de Ville formerly occupied by Mad'lle Haussmann. The day after his escape from La Muette he received three rifle shots while at a barricade in the Rue d'Ornano. He was transferred from there to the Hotel de Ville, where he died of his wounds. Delescluze was killed on Tuesday at the barricade of the Chateau d'Eau. His face was much disfigured by a portion of a burning wall which had fallen on it. His identity is amply proved by papers found in his pocket.

Condition of the Streets after the Fighting—Extent of the Destruction.

Paris (May 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

The aspect of the Boulevards is the strangest sight imaginable. I followed them from the Porte St. Martin to the Rue de la Paix. Strewn over the streets were branches of trees, and fragments of masonry that had been knocked from the houses, bricks and mortar, torn proclamations, shreds of clothing half concealing blood stains, were now the interesting and leading features of that fashionable resort; foot passengers were few and far between, the shops and *cafes* hermetically sealed, excepting where bullets had made air holes, and during my whole afternoon's promenade I only met three other carriages beside my own. The Place de l'Opera was a camping ground of artillery, the Place Vendome a confusion of barricades, guarded by sentries, and the Rue Royale a mass of *debris*. Looked at from the Madeleine, the desolation and ruin of that handsome street were lamentable to behold. The Place de la Concorde was a desert, and in the midst of it lay the statute of Lille with the head off. Near the bridge were twenty-four corpses of insurgents, laid out in a row, waiting to be buried under the neighboring paving-stones. To the right the skeleton of the Tuileries reared its gaunt shell, the frame-work of the lofty wing next the Seine still standing; but the whole of the roof of the central building was gone, and daylight visible through all the windows right into the Place de Carrousel. At the corner of the Rue de Bac the destruction was something appalling. The Rue de Bac is an impassable mound of ruins 15 or 20 feet high, completely across the street as far as I could see. The Legion d'Honneur, the Cours des Comptes, and Conseil d'Etat, were still smoking, but there was nothing left of them but the blackened shells of their noble *facades* to show how handsome they had once been. At this point, in whichever direction one looked, the same awful devastation met the eye—to the left the smouldering Tuileries, to the right the long line of ruin where the fire had swept through the magnificent palaces on the Qual, and overhead again to-day a cloud of smoke, more black and abundant even than yesterday, incessantly rolling its dense volumes from behind Notre Dame, whose two towers were happily standing uninjured. The fire issued from the Grenier d'Abondance and other buildings in the neighborhood of the Jardin des Plantes. In another direction the Arsenal was also burning. On the opposite side of the river were the smoking ruins of the Theatre Chatelet and the Hotel de Ville.

RIGHTS OF THE COMMUNE.

Victor Hugo's Manifesto—The Preface to His Expulsion from Belgium.

M. Victor Hugo has published the following letter in the *Independance Belge:*—

Sir:—I protest against the declaration of the Belgian Government relative to the vanquished of Paris. Whatever may be said or done, these vanquished are political men. I was not with them. I accept the principle of the Commune; I do not accept the men. I have protested against their acts. Their violences have made me indignant, as the violences of the opposite party would do now. The destruction of the column is an act of high treason toward the nation. The destruction of the Louvre would have been an act of high treason toward civilization. But savage acts, being unconscious, are not criminal acts. Demency is a disease and not a crime. Ignorance is not the crime of ignorant. The destruction of the column has been for France a sad hour. The destruction of the Louvre would have been eternal mourning for all people. But the column will be raised again, and the Louvre is safe. Paris is retaken. The Assembly has vanished the Commune. Who has made the 18th of March? Who is guilty, the Assembly or the Commune? History will tell. The burning of Paris is a monstrous fact. But are there not two incendiaries? Let us wait in order to judge. I have never understood Billioray; and Rigault has astonished me unto indignation. But to shoot Billioray or Rigault is a crime. Those of the Commune, Johannard and La Cecilia, who shoot a child of fifteen years, are criminals. Those of the Assembly who shoot Valles, Bosquet, Parisel, Amoureux, Lefrancais, Brunet, and Dombrowski are criminals. Here the crime is as well in the Assembly as in the Commune. First, to all civilized men, the punishment is abominable; secondly, the execution, without judgment, is infamous. Judge first, then condemn, then execute. I might then blame, but not objurgate. You are within the law. If you kill without judgment, you assassinate. I return to the Belgian Government. It is wrong to refuse asylum. The law permits this refusal, the right forbids it. I, who write these lines, hold as a maxim *Pro jure contra legem.* Asylum is an old right. It is the sacred right of the unfortunate. In the middle ages the Church granted asylum even to parricides. As to me, I declare:—I offer this asylum which the Belgian Government refuses. Where? In Belgium. I do that honor to Belgium. I offer asylum at Brussels. I offer it at Place des Barricades No. 4. (M. Hugo's town residence at Brussels.) Let a vanquished of Paris, let a member of the Commune, which Paris has but little elected, and which I have never approved—let one of these men, were he my personal enemy—especially if he is my personal enemy—knock at my door, I open. He is in my house. He is inviolable. Should I, perchance, be a foreigner in Belgium? I do not believe it. I feel myself the brother of all men, and the guest of all nations. At all events, a fugitive of the Commune with me will be a vanquished one with an outlaw; the vanquished of to-day with the outlaw of yesterday. Two venerable things, as I do not hesitate to say. One weakness protecting another. If a man be an outlaw, let him enter my house. I defy, whomsoever it be, to tear him from it. I speak here of political men. If a fugitive of the Commune be taken at my home they shall take me. If he be given up I shall follow him. I shall sit down with him on the bench of the accused. For the defense of the right, the man of the republic, who has been proscribed by Bonaparte, shall be seen by the side of the man of the Commune, who is the vanquished of the Assembly of Versailles. I shall do my duty. Principles before everything! It may be affirmed that England will not give up the refugees of the Commune. Why place Belgium below England? The glory of Belgium is to be an asylum. Let us not take that glory from her. By defending France I defend Belgium. The Belgian Government will be against me, but the Belgian people will be with me. At any rate, I shall have my conscience.

Receive, Sir, etc., VICTOR HUGO.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Proposed Betrothal of Fred Grant and the Princess Beatrice.

A Washington despatch to the New York *World* says:—

Letters received here from England put the extraordinary question seriously whether a marriage between the son of President Grant and the Princess Beatrice of England might not be so arranged as to secure the *entente cordiale* between the two countries. The Queen has originated the proposition, just as she did that for the marriage of her daughter Louise to the Marquis of Lorne.

The young Princess is only fourteen years of age, and the Queen's idea is that upon the re-election of President Grant and the beginning of his second term in 1873 the nuptials be solemnized. Young Mr. Grant would then be adopted as a British subject, and immediately appointed Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada.

It is her Majesty's belief that in this way the feelings of the three countries of America, Canada, and Great Britain could be harmonized as closely as their interests.

The letters which communicate this surprising proposition are written in perfect good faith, and by persons of the highest position in Great Britain. One of them asserts that the idea really came from Mr. Seward, by whom it was suggested to the Earl of Mayo in India, and by the Earl then taken up and communicated to the Queen through one of his lordship's friends, Lady Waterpark, a lady in waiting upon her Majesty.

It is also stated that the matter was intrusted to the London correspondent of a leading radical journal of New York, who left London suddenly for New York about a month ago, commissioned to sound the President upon the subject. This correspondent assured the Queen's ministers that the re-election of President Grant was absolutely certain, and thus contributed mainly to give them confidence in the scheme. The agitation now going on in favor of Mr. Greeley may disturb his plans. But it may be considered certain that he has opened negotiations on the subject with the Dent family and with Mrs. Grant.

Victoria Signs.

A *World* despatch also says:—A telegram received here to-day from London by a high official states that the Anglo-American treaty, with her Majesty's ratification, will be sent into Parliament on Tuesday. It is understood in London that Mr. Disraeli, after a full conference with Sir Stafford Northcote, has determined as leader of the opposition to permit the treaty to be received without attempting to press any criticisms upon it to the point even of a serious debate. This information is regarded here as entirely trustworthy, and as settling the question, if there ever was any question, as to the reception of the treaty in Great Britain.

The President's Trip to California.

All the necessary arrangements have now been made for the President to visit the Pacific coast. He will leave Long Branch about the middle of August, accompanied by his military household, by Senator Nye, of Nevada, and by ex-Senator Williams, of Oregon. He will visit Salt Lake City, where great preparations have been made to receive him by Brigham Young. From thence he will go to Nevada and San Francisco. At the latter place he will take a ship of the Pacific squadron and proceed to Portland, in Oregon.

A Rumored Progress to the East.

The question is now under consideration in the highest quarters whether it may not be well for the President to extend his voyage to the Sandwich Islands and Japan. It is known that the annexation party in the islands is eager to secure a visit from the President, in the belief that he may be induced to favor the movement for putting that magnificent station in the Pacific under the United States flag.

In Japan the President would be received with sovereign honors, and as the first Western potentate ever seen in the ancient Asiatic empires, his presence, it is believed, would be of eminent benefit to American interests.

CAPTAIN HALL AND THE POLARIS.

The New Arctic Expedition Severely Criticized.

A writer in the Baltimore *Gazette* makes the following not altogether complimentary remarks upon the new Arctic expedition:—

It does seem curious, and somewhat of a disgrace to the United States, that an Arctic expedition to which the eyes of the entire civilized world are turned, and which will cost our Government over $100,000, should leave our shores so badly organized, and wanting in many necessary details, as does the Polaris, under Mr. Hall. Possessing none of the requisite nautical knowledge, never having served in command of men, totally unused to the peculiar service in which he is now engaged, farther than having an intimate acquaintance with sledge travelling and Esquimaux life, I cannot but entertain reasonable fear for that complete success to the expedition which the outlay of money and the exigencies of the case demand. The act of Congress appropriating the funds for the Polar exploration specifically states that the scientific work of the expedition shall be prescribed by the National Academy of Sciences. Now, this body of eminent men are not only dissatisfied with the present organization of the enterprise, but, I understand, have distinctly and positively refused as a body to have anything to do with the research, and have protested against the expedition leaving the United States as now organized. The entire arrangement of men and material has been in the hands of Mr. Hall, and how he has carried out his scheme up to the present augurs anything but well for the ultimate success of the expedition and the advancement of our geographical knowledge and science generally. I understand that no gentleman has been obtained in this country to accept the responsible duty of chief scientific officer. A German naturalist, Dr. Bessels, who was second in command in the first German Arctic Expedition, has been secured as surgeon naturalist; but no physicist or astronomer, possessing the requisite knowledge or experience, can be found willing to join Hall in that capacity. Three or four such have been in treaty with him; but, whether from "incompatibility of views," or for other reasons, they have all backed out. Neither can I agree with Hall when he announces Jones' Sound as the best avenue of entrance to that unknown region in which is centred the pole. Almost all the English Arctic explorers, who have each made this matter an intimate and personal siduy, agree in the recognition of Smith Sound and Kane Channel as the most probable opening for a successful effort to penetrate to the pole. Jones' Sound is comparatively unknown, but it is well known that the windward side of all Arctic land is that presenting the greatest difficulty for travelling as well as ice navigation. The general tendency of ice drift and wind being from the northwest, that side of Ellesmere Land is fraught with danger and hazard to both ship and sledge. The amount of geographical discovery of new coast line could compensate for a failure to pass into the unknown region lying to the north of Kane's and Haze's farthest. It is a primary axiom in Arctic work to hold on to a coast line with your ship, and no land is known so far north or accessible as that bordering upon Smith Sound. I know Hall is very determined in all his views, and painfully dogmatic in his opinions, but in a matter where these views—solely founded upon theory and reading—conflict with those of practical and well-tried men, in the interests of science, and for the sake of success, I would urge upon him the reconsideration of his route and a change of this part of the programme. Fortunately for us and for him, the character of the ice and the conformation of the floes may compel him to undertake a different line of travel. I regret to see that the responsible position of second officer is occupied by Morton. Whilst I have every respect for him as a faithful adherent of Dr. Kane, as the man who made the famous discovery of "open water" on that expedition, and as a *good steward*, I do not recognize in any of these the proper fitness for the position which he now occupies. Sailors soon find out the qualifications of their superiors, and in this selection, as well as others, I see the elements of discontent and failure. The time of departure, too, has been delayed so long that I much dread a useless first winter, even if the ship be not so unfortunate as to rival the De Haven or McClintock "drift."

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold, 112¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112¼; do. 1864, cp., 112; do. 1865, cp., 112⅛; do. 1865, new, 114⅛; do. 1867, 114⅛; do. 1868, 114⅛; 10-40s, 109⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 75; Missouri 6s, 95¾; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 42; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96⅜; Erie, 20¼; Reading, 116⅜; Adams Express, 80; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 113⅜; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 120⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 121½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Western Union Telegraph, 58¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Cotton strong; we quote low middlings, 19. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat more active; choice white, $1·80@1·90; fair to prime, $1·65@1·75; prime to choice red, $1·65@1·90; fair to good, $1.40@1·55; common, $1·30@1·35; Ohio and Indiana, $1·30@1·60. Corn—Southern white quiet at 61@64c.; Southern yellow active and firmer at 75c. Oats active at 39@45c. Provisions declining. Whisky quiet at 93@94c.

SECOND EDITION

The Condition of Paris.

Great Britain and the Treaty.

Terrible Famine in Persia.

Children Killed for Food.

Disaster at Sea.

Loss of Eighty Lives.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Masonic Demonstration at Harrisburg.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Favre Resigns.

LONDON, June 12.—The resignation of M. Favre as French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Valentin as Prefect of the Seine, are reported as having been tendered to President Thiers.

The Duke d'Aumale

has declined the banquet proffered by the partisans of the House of Orleans.

Paris is Already Crowded

with returning citizens and strangers.

The French Government has determined to indemnify the owners of houses destroyed during the recent fighting in Paris.

Marshal MacMahon

refuses to become a candidate for the Assembly from one of the vacant districts of Paris.

The Longchamps Races

will soon be re-established. The damage to the manufactory of Gobelings proves to be small, and work has been already resumed in that important branch of the industry of Paris.

Great Britain and the Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, June 12.—The Tories are organizing for a vigorous opposition to the Treaty of Washington, and a spirited struggle is expected over that instrument in Parliament.

The Communists of Clerkenwell, London, have resolved to hold a meeting on Monday night in Hyde Park to protest against extradition.

The Harvest Prospects

in France and Prussia are discouraging. Much of the seed perished. In the more eastern portions of Europe, however, the crops promise an abundant yield.

LISBON, June 12.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil

arrived in the Tagus. Before coming to Lisbon they were compelled to perform quarantine at the Lazaretto.

Famine in Persia.

LONDON, June 12.—Late advices from Teheran say famine in one district of Persia reached such a state that the starving people had killed and eaten fifty children.

Shipwreck—Eighty Lives Lost.

LONDON, June 12.—A despatch from Bombay says a vessel bound from Kurrachee to Katasir recently foundered near Luckpoe, and [eighty lives were lost.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 12—11·30 A. M.—The weather is fair but unfavorable to the crops. Consols for money, 91¾; and for account, 91⅝. American securities quiet and steady. Bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92⅝; 10-40s, 88⅜.

PARIS, June 12.—Rentes, 52f. 97c.

LIVERPOOL, June 12—10·30 A. M.—Cotton is firm; uplands, 8¼d.; Orleans, 8¾d. Sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales.

ANTWERP, June 12.—Petroleum, 49½ francs for fine pale American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 12—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅝, and for account, 91¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 12—1·30 P. M.—Cotton is firmer; uplands, 8¼d.; Orleans, 8¼@8⅜d. The sales are now estimated at 20,000 bales, including 8000 for export and speculation.

FROM THE STATE.

The Masonic Celebration at Harrisburg.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 12.—The Grand Conclave of Knights Templar this week promises to be an imposing demonstration. Fifteen commanderies, with nine bands, have notified the committee that they will take part in Thursday's grand parade.

The Grand Council of Royal Masters meet here to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The Knights Templar will meet in the Capitol to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Special orders issued to-day direct the Sir Knights of Tremont, Middletown, and the Juniata to report for duty to-morrow morning to assist in the reception of the Right Eminent Commander and Commanderies arriving. All visitors will be formally received and conducted to their quarters on the arrival of trains. Extensive preparations are making by citizens to-day for the decoration of residences and streets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 12—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer remains sensibly stationary at the Rocky Mountain and Pacific stations. The pressure has risen slightly in the Mississippi valley, but has fallen to the eastward. The area of very low pressure has extended over New York and the Eastern States, but has probably, on the whole, moved northeastward. Southwesterly winds prevailed on Sunday from the Atlantic coast to the lower lakes. Northwesterly winds are now reported from Lake Ontario to Arkansas and to the westward, with clearing and clear weather.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will rise in the Middle and Eastern States during the day, and the storm be very generally cleared away by Monday evening, followed for a short time by brisk northwesterly winds from Virginia to Massachusetts. Clear weather will probably continue during the day from Lake Erie to Tennessee and westward, with cool westerly breezes.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 12—11·00 A. M.—Wheat irregular and lower; $1·20 cash; $1·29½, last half; $1·27⅛ @1·28, seller July.

Corn steady and fairly active at 52¾c., seller June; 53½@53¾c., seller July.

	Receipts,	Ship'ts.		Receipts,	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	4,000	2,000	Oats, bus.	44,000	10,000
Wheat, bus.	54,000	57,000	Rye, bus.	2,000	3,000
Corn, bus.	223,000	132,000	Barley, bus.	1,000	none.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force of Wind.	State of Weather.
Baltimore	29·68	62	N.	7	Gentle.	l. rain
Boston	29·53	66	W.	2	V. gent.	Cloud
Cape May	29·54	68	S. W.	6	Gentle.	l. rain
Charleston, S. C.	29·85	82	S. W.	9	Gentle.	Fair
Chicago	29·87	59	N. W.	10	Brisk.	Clear
Cincinnati	29·86	63	N. W.	7	Gentle.	Clear
Detroit	29·70	56	E.	7	Gentle.	Clear
Key West, Fla.	30·06	81	S.	11	Brisk.	Fair
Memphis	29·94	75	N.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Mt. Washington	29·80	38	S. W.	6	Gentle.	t strm
New York	29·52	63	N. W.	14	Brisk.	h. rain
Norfolk	29·64	74	S. W.	12	Brisk.	t strm
Omaha	29·91	66	.....	..	Calm.	Clear
Oswego	29·56	60	N. W.	4	Gentle.	Clear
Philadelphia	29·63	64	N. W.	..	.....	l. rain
Pittsburg	29·82	68	S.	4	Gentle.	Cloud
St. Louis	29·92	71	N. W.	9	Gentle.	Clear
Washington	29·64	61	S. W.	8	Gentle.	l. rain
Wilmington, N.C	29·79	81	S. W.	12	Brisk.	Fair

PRESIDENT GRANT AT NEWBURG.

Inspection of the Statue of General Scott—A Horse in a Studio.

On Saturday President Grant, accompanied by the Secretary of War, General W. W. Belknap, left West Point for Newburg, in order to gratify the President's desire to inspect Henry K. Browne's plaster model of an equestrian statue of the late Major-General Winfield Scott, recently completed by the sculptor at his studio, two miles north of Newburg. After a pleasant sail of three-quarters of an hour the Presidential party arrived at Newburg at about noon, and were received by Mr. Browne. No public demonstrations occurred.

The party took carriages and were driven to the charmingly-located villa of Mr. Browne, and arriving there were presented to the sculptor's family. After spending a few minutes in social chat Mr. Browne led the way to the studio, and half an hour was spent by the visitors in admiring this masterpiece of the sculptor's art. The President, being something of a "horseman," was able to appreciate the good "points" of the equine of the statue, and remarked especially upon them. The animal from which General Scott's horse was modelled was brought into the studio, and opportunity was given for comparing the two. The animal is a Kentucky thoroughbred, and has a history which may be summarized by saying that it changed hands several times in a very unceremonious manner during Morgan's raid in Ohio and Indiana during the war. It was recaptured from Morgan, and is now in the possession of Mr. Browne. In the course of the inspection of the model by the President and his party—who were emphatic in their praises of the work—the suggestion was made by Secretary Belknap that a duplicate cast should be made, to be set up at West Point, the first being destined for Washington. The suggestion was heartily seconded by the other members of the party, and probably, after a recommendation by so distinguished an amateur board of inspectors, Congress will be inclined to make the needed appropriation for the duplicate casting. The model is to be sawn in pieces in a few days and removed to Philadelphia, where the work of casting will be performed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison, P. J.

Michael Lindet pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery in knocking his employer down, and was sentenced to the County Prison for four months, and ordered to give security in $500 to keep the peace.

Francis E. Carroll was charged with larceny and entering a store with intent to steal. It was testified that one evening last week he unlocked the basement of No. 321 Callowhill street, entered and took away seventy-five pounds of paper. The prisoner admitted this, and showed that he had an interest in the business, and did this in order to obtain money due him, but which his partner refused to let him have. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Samuel A. Cornman was charged with the forgery of a judgment note in the sum of $20. The evidence was that Cornman represented a party in the settlement of a civil suit, and in the course of that settlement he gave a judgment note purporting to have been signed by one Schmidt, saying that he saw the man write his signature upon it. Schmidt denied that he signed the instrument, but upon cross-examination acknowledged that he gave Cornman general authority to sign his name to such papers, and that he was ready and willing to pay it. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, June 12, 1871.

There is no noticeable change in the money market to-day, borrowers on call being liberally supplied at three to four per cent., and on time engagements at 5@6 per cent. There are some demands for currency to the Westward, but in the present plethoric condition of the market, the drain in this direction is not important. Call loans are comparatively quiet, but there is a sharp demand for commercial paper.

In the gold market there is a firm feeling, owing to the scarcity of cash gold. As high as 112⅝ has been paid in New York on delivery, and the regular sales at the Board ranged between 112⅝@112½, closing at ⅝.

Government bonds are quiet but ⅛ stronger, in sympathy with gold.

At the Stock Board only a moderate business was transacted, and prices show little change. Sales of City 6s at 100¼ for the new bonds, and Lehigh gold loan at 93⅝.

Reading Railroad was quiet but strong, selling at 58⅛@58·69, the latter b. o. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 61⅝; Minehill at 54; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 52; Northern Central at 41; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28½.

Canal shares were almost overlooked, and the balance of the list was extremely quiet. Sales of Mechanics' Bank at 32½ and Academy of Music at 95.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$70000 C & A m 6s, 59		20 sh Penna R.....	61⅝
b5....	96	150 do.....	61⅝
$5000 Leh gold L....	93⅛	12 do.receipts	61⅛
$2000 do.....	93⅛	5 do.receipts	61⅛
$1000 W Jersey R 6s.	93⅛	110 sh O C & A R..	51
$4700 City 6s, New.	100⅛	100 sh Read R..b60.	58·56
$5000 Phila & E 7s..	99⅛	200 do.....s30.	58⅛
30 sh Mech Bk.....	32⅛	200 do.....s60.	58⅜
3 sh Minehill R..	54	100 do.....b2.	58·56
200 sh Phil & E R..	28¼	100 do.....c.	58·56
5 sh N Cent R....	41	10 sh Acad Mus....	95

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@117⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112½; do. 1864, 112½@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112⅞; do., July, 1865, 114⅜@114⅝; do., July, 1867, 114⅝@114½; do. July, 1868, 114⅜@114½; 10-40s, 109⅞@110. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115⅛@115½. Gold, 112⅛@112⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅝	10·44 A. M.	112⅝
10·43 "	112⅝	10·45 "	112⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 12.—Bark is dull at $28 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at 8¼c. per lb. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25

The Flour market is without important change. Choice brands of fresh ground spring wheat for families are becoming rather scarce, and holders of these are firmer in their views. The demand is principally from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 500 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@7·87½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·00@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50; Minnesota do. do. at $7 for low grades up to $7·50 for fancy, and high grades $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is very quiet and prices are drooping. Sales of 1200 bushels Indiana red at $1·62@1·64, and some amber at $1·67@1·68. Rye is held at $1·10. Corn is firm and in better request. Sales of 3700 bushels Delaware yellow at 74½@75c., afloat, and 6000 bushels Western mixed, part at 73c. and part on private terms. Oats are without change worthy of special note. 2100 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 67@69c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of Western ironbound at 94c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June 12.—There was a better feeling this morning in the market for Beef Cattle, and a more animated inquiry, but without improvement in prices. We quote choice at 7@7½c.; fair to good at 5½@6½c., and common at 4@5c. Receipts, 1900 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
161 Owen Smith, Western Virginia, 5@7¼.
70 A. Christy, Ohio, 6½@7½.
60 Mooney, Miller & Co., Western, 6¼@7½.
60 R. Maynes, Western, 6½@7¼.
50 James Christy, Western, 7@7½.
80 John McArnle, Western, 6½@7½.
18 S. Frank, Western, 6@7.
105 James McFillen, Western, 5½@6¾.
41 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 6¾@7.
71 M. Ullman, Lancaster co., 6@7.
60 D. Smyth & Bro., Ohio, 6@7.
35 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 6¼@7.
44 L. Frank, Western, 6¼@7.
70 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@7½.
32 H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 6½@6¾.
49 G. Schamberg, Lanc'r co. and Western, 6½@7.
27 H. Frank, Western, 6@6¾.
75 Hope & Levi, Lanc'r co. and Western, 6½@7½.
25 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 6¾@7¼.
18 Elcorn & Co., Western, 6@7.
38 Leavenstine & Bloom, Lancaster co., 6½@7½.
29 S. Steinberg, Western, 5½@6½.
40 Bachman & Levi, Western, 6½@7.
24 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 6¼@6⅞.
50 Thos. Duffy, West Virginia, 5¾@6½.

Cows and Calves were excessively dull, and prices barely maintained. Sales of Springers at $40@45, and fresh Cows at $50@65. Receipts, 250 head. For Sheep there was quite a brisk demand, and most of the offerings were taken up within the range of from 4½ to 5¾c. per lb. gross. Receipts, 14,000 head.

Hogs attracted but little attention. Sales of corned at 6@6¼c., and slop at 5¼c. Receipts, 3000 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....63 | 11 A. M.....66 | 2 P. M.....70

SUN RISES..... 4·31 | MOON SETS..... 1·44
SUN SETS..... 7·28 | HIGH WATER..... 9·24

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 12.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports passed in for Baltimore, bark Iris, from Bremen; bark Wavelet, and brig R. C. Wright, from Rio.

Passed out, bark Pasqualina, for Cork; brigs Ouolaska, for Boston, and Winola, for St. Johns.

Arrived, brigs Azelia, from Pernambuco; Julie, from Rio for orders; ship Emily August, from Liverpool; barks Industry, from Bremen, and Maria, rom New York; and schr D. B. Webb, fm Elathera.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Francis Hilgard, Weston, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Ship Amity, Baker, Huambard, do.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, New Orleans via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Concord, Norman, New York, do.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Richard Peterson, English, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr W. G Dearborn, Seull, East Boston, do.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Somerset, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, Bath, do.
Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, Gloucester, do.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Rockport, do.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, Lynn, do.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, do.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Cooke, Weymouth, do.
Schr S. C. Hart, Kelly, Somerset, do.
Schr R. RR. No. 49, Little, New London, do.
Schr Ripple, Comon, Bridgeport, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Providence, do.
Schr W. Bement, Riggans, do. do.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, do. do.
Schr E.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS' CONVENTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If young men's fancies, as the poet tells us, lightly turn with the warm spring winds to thoughts of love, middle-aged men's apparently run as fast to conventions. They herd together during every May and June on the slightest pretext of union. They meet and koo-too each other as Quakers, Presbyterians, prize-fighters, or patriots; and now as photographers. Some spark of good, we suppose, is struck out of all this friction; a certain cordial emulation and guild-spirit, if nothing better. That improvement and new ideas may come from this great annual Association of Photographers is a matter in which we are all personally concerned.

The convention, we learn, was large and enthusiastic; delegates and specimens were present from all parts of Europe; our own large houses in every State contributed their best inventions. The staid Quaker City glimmered with lenses and graphoscopes. The smell of collodion and blue lights filled the air. There is probably no mechanical art which has made such rapid advance as this since the days of Daguerre and Niepce, as is shown by the numberless inventions and the exquisite softness and beauty of the specimens exhibited in Philadelphia; but in an æsthetic point of view the profession, we are forced to hint, has lagged far behind. In the cities where success would pay men with real artistic talent to adopt the business, they have frequently done so; but outside of these large markets it is usually left to any young fellow who can command money enough to buy a camera and expertness enough to handle it. Photography, like wood engraving, while it offers a field for a great artist, suffers from the fact that the process is easily learned, the materials are cheap, and the poorest workman will always find work and wages. The average operator, as we all know to our cost, has no knowledge of the first rules concerning light or shade, nor any glimmer of the idea that there might be a skill in placing and draping his victim which would secure a beautiful and attractive picture out of the most meagre and inharmonious materials. He plumps him into a chair of torture in a room heated to 92 deg., screws his head into a vice, and then placidly offers to "wait until he has assumed his best expression." Hawthorne's morbid fancy that the secret devil in every man peered out of his face somewhere in a photograph may have had its foundation in fact: the treatment human nature undergoes in that chamber of horrors brings whatever is diabolical in it to the light. There is an old story of a Greek artist to whom came an unhopeful subject in the shape of a man blind, lame, and with a broken arm. He painted him taking aim with a bow—kneeling on the lame leg, closing the blind eye, drawing back the broken arm. Our modern photographer would have scorned such art as sheer compounding of a felony.

Seriously, this is no matter for jesting. We may leave what footsteps on the shores of time we please in the shape of character or good deeds, but our real selves, our faces, are inexorably in the charge of these minions of the sun for posterity; and whether we will or not, they choose that every wrinkle and smirk shall go down unflinchingly. For the great majority of us, twenty years after we are dead, the only trace left of us on earth will most likely be a photograph in some dusty album. Is it unnatural that we should wish this to be at least the just shadow of what we were? The most practical Gradgrind among us would fain look with a cheerful face into that golden age to come, unknown world of strangers though it be, and not scowl back to it a grisly ghost. We beseech the convention to scatter some notions of true art among its members. Kryolite and velvet cases and invisible rests are no doubt excellent things, but a subtle sense of grace, and fitness, and beauty is not altogether to be despised. Have mercy upon us, Messieurs Photographers; you have the immortality of this generation in your keeping; for the love of justice do not any longer confirm the Darwinian theory by sending us down to unborn ages in the presentment of a race of gorillas.

THE DEMOCRATIC SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS.

From Harper's Weekly, edited by G. W. Curtis.

"Mr. Orator Puff had two tones in his voice," and consequently, as the affecting narrative informs us, he could not escape from the pit. The Democratic party, with the same vocal variety, is in imminent peril of a similar catastrophe. Its Northern voice and its Southern voice sing different tunes; and as its object is to lull the public into gentle slumber, it is naturally angry to find that the discord only more thoroughly arouses the country. Mr. Vallandigham had scarcely blandly alluded to the fact that the goose hung high when Mr. Jefferson Davis savagely retorted that not only did he not "accept the situation," but that he "accepted nothing." So, also, while Tammany Hall complacently heard the praises lavished upon it by the fire-eating Mobile *Register*, it was confounded by the vigorous observation of the same journal that, of course, Tammany would not expect to nominate its candidate! Alas for the "great statesman" of New York, the executive ugent of the Erie Ring!"

Indeed, a more laughable tragi-comical spectacle has not been lately seen than the present situation of the Democratic party. It is engaged in the praiseworthy but not hopeful attempt to dissolve oil in water, and to mingle in sweet silence gunpowder and fire. It is divided into two factions, the Northern and the Southern. The cleverest of the Northern leaders are anxious to break the chain that binds them to the corpse of slavery and to the disastrous past of their party—a party false to the country, to liberty, and to human nature. But they have no platform to propose except acquiescence in Republican action and denunciation of Republicans. This, being a tacit confession of the total failure of their own party and a repudiation of all its traditions, does not warmly commend itself to the mass of the Democratic voters. It seems to them, and very naturally, an insincere course; and they declare, with animation, that such counsels are offered by those who have no faith in Democratic principles, and who are, therefore, no better than the enemy. "If holding the offices and sharing the public plunder is the only principle involved in the politics of to-day," says a Kentucky Democratic paper, "there is no necessity for keeping up two political organizations."

While thus some of the more sagacious Northern Democratic leaders advise acquiescence in the situation, the Southern chiefs, who have been both the brain and the heart of the party, with scornful and defiant brows insist upon what they call the principles for which the Democracy have always contended. Those principles are really the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of nearly eighty years ago—resolutions which assert State sovereignty to a point which is incompatible with National supremacy—that is to say, the Southern Democratic chiefs insist upon the right of secession. They declare that the "lost cause" is traditional Democracy, and that, when you abandon the constitutional principle upon which that cause is justified, Democracy, as a party name, is meaningless. Indeed, there are a large number of those who were the sincerest Rebels, who lost everything in the war, and who now insist that, the Democratic principle having been overpowered, there should be no hesitation in abolishing the State Legislatures, and in establishing "one right, one government, one law." The ablest of the Southern leaders and papers insist upon the lost cause as the only rational Democratic platform. And Jeff. Davis, the best beloved Democratic leader in the Southern States, declares in reply to the "new departure" that a little patient waiting only is necessary to secure the victory for which he and his friends contended.

This was the spirit and these were the chiefs who controlled the Democratic party at the last Presidential election. They propose to contest the mastery again next year. They deride and denounce the Northern acquiescers as men of no faith in principle, as mere temporizers and Laodiceans. And this position is so strongly taken, and the censure is so free, that the Northern leaders are already angry. The very warmth of their tones shows their alarm. For while they are profoundly persuaded that there is no other chance of Democratic success than express acceptance of the situation, they are as profoundly convinced of the tenacity of their late masters at the South. A few weeks ago the Southern views were described by the Northern managers as the eccentricities of "our gallant and chivalrous friends," who would, as good Democrats, gracefully yield when "we" knocked them on the head in the convention. But all this is changed. The Albany *Argus* now disposes of our gallant and chivalrous friends in this manner:—"The boisterous Montgomery *Mail* is dead. The senile Mobile *Register* has changed its coat and fallen into line, an humble, and, we trust, repentant follower of those whom it tried to browbeat into its waved-up folly. The Memphis *Appeal* alone remains as a vociferator of nonsense and a gabbler of platitudes." And the New York *World*, the friend of the Erie agent, says of the other great statesman of its party: "The truth is that Jefferson Davis is not only a badly beaten general, a failure as an executive head of a resisting people, a thoroughly whipped Rebel, but a politician who stupidly, criminally (to use the mildest phrase) blundered." And these be brethren!

From all this it is plain, first, that the Northern Democratic leaders are convinced that the Southern voice must be silenced or the party is already defeated; and second, that they feel much stronger than they did in 1868, and propose not to wheedle but to lash the recusants into submission. But the fact is none the less evident and significant that the support of the Southern wing is indispensable to Democratic success. Therefore if, in the National Convention of the party, Mr. Vallandigham, who in 1864 made the Chicago platform of surrender to the rebels, should in 1872 make another platform of surrender to the Republicans, it would certainly be an occasion of satisfaction to every patriot that the party did not take an openly revolutionary position, but it would as certainly be no ground for supporting a party which contains every revolutionary and disturbing element. The question, as we stated last week, would then be whether a purer administration or greater fidelity to the new order could be more reasonably expected from the Democratic than from the Republican party. There can be little doubt that the Vallandigham platform would help the Democratic party in the Northern States, but it would as surely exasperate the stanchest Southern Democrats. Meanwhile those who are disposed to think that the Democratic party is always handled with admirable sagacity, and that it can rely upon its stern discipline, may refresh their memories with the history of its last three National Conventions in 1860, 1864, and 1868, of which it may be said that each surpassed the other in political blundering.

OUR NEGRO POPULATION.

From the N. Y. World.

Superintendent Walker, of the Census Bureau, reports the negro population of the United States, under the enumeration just taken, as 4,895,264, stating, however, that this total is obtained by estimates in some few localities, but that "the differences made by revision will probably be limited to units, tens, or hundreds." In this view the figures given doubtless express our negro population with an accuracy sufficient for all practical purposes, and by a comparison with the figures of the enumerations respectively of 1850 and 1860 and the ratios of increase in either case it appears that the blacks are dying out since the war. To elucidate this let us give the several enumerations mentioned, and the increase absolute and ratio of increase in each case. The table stands:—

	Population.	Increase.	Ratio.
In 1850	3,638,762	....	....
In 1860	4,435,709	796,947	21·90
In 1870	4,895,264	459,555	10·36

Now while it appears here on the face of it that there was an increase of 459,555 in our negro population from 1860 to 1870, and that the per cent. of increase was 10·36, it is evident upon reflection that this period of ten years in which the increase might be supposed to have taken place evenly year by year is, in fact, divisible into two equal parts of five years each—from 1860 to 1865, when the negroes, or nine-tenths of them, were in slavery, and from 1865 to 1870, when all were free. In the first half decade there was, of course, no new element in the life of the negro. The storms of war, to be sure, rolled about him, but his position was too humble a one to be hurt by the blast; and while battle was decimating the white race the black remained in its old attitude of security and, as it is fair to assume, at its old ratio of increase. In other words, the negro from 1860 to 1865 was just where he was from 1809 to 1860—the death-roll of the colored troops being ridiculously small—and as he increased from 1850 to 1860 at the rate of 21·90 per cent., so from 1860 to 1865 he increased at that same rate proportionately, or at the rate of 2·19 per cent. per year. For five years this is 10·95 per cent., and adding 10·95 per cent. (485,710) to the figures (4,435,709) of 1860, we find that in 1865 the negro population of the United States must have been 4,921,419, or 26,155 more than the census of 1870. Admitting the premise that the negro population increased from 1860 to 1865 at the same ratio as from 1850 to 1860, and the conclusion is irresistible that in 1865 it was greater than it is now. The only way to contravene this result is to say that the table we have given shows an increase of 10·36 per cent. from 1860 to 1870, and to this the answer is instantaneous:—What made the ratio of 21·90 in the seventh census drop instantly on the beginning of the eighth decade to 10·36, or less than half? What great convulsion changed the whole life of the negro in 1860 to make him less than one-half as fecund as he had theretofore been? There was of course no such great disturbance for the negro until 1865. Then the change came; then was his whole life altered; and from that time we are to estimate the effect of emancipation upon him. The case is analogous to that of a man who is well from the first to the fifteenth of the month and pulled down by a fever from that to the thirtieth: his loss in flesh is not the month's work, but that number of days only from the time the fever set in. To ascertain the effects of an anomaly we must begin where the anomaly begins, and taking up the negro population of the United States from 1865, when its whole condition changed, we find that population has not only made no increase in the last five years, but has actually fallen off. Beyond this fact, Mr. Walker's report is not specially remarkable, though, as we have heretofore mentioned, Kansas exhibits the curious increase of its negro population from 625 in 1860 to 17,108 in 1870, and Kentucky and Virginia have fewer blacks now than ten years ago—the former having 222,210 to 236,167 in 1860; and the latter 530,321 against 548,907. These losses are explainable by the fact that during the war many Kentucky negroes fled North, and since the war the Virginia blacks have drifted freely into the better paid field of cotton culture in the far South.

IMMIGRATION AND ITS COURSE.

From the N. Y. Times.

Everybody admits that we owe no inconsiderable portion of our prosperity and rapid development to foreign immigration. The rapid growth of the Pacific coast has been remarkable, but the population of the States west of the Sierras was drawn, for the most part, from the older States. The West and more especially the Northwestern States, attest the value of immigration. During the decade just passed there was a considerable decrease in the number of arrivals. The causes for this, both in this country and Europe, are now happily removed. At the beginning of the decade our own war, and in the last year of it the war in Europe, operated against large immigration. Those who have made the subject a special study predict that in the present decade the increase of population from foreign immigration will far surpass that of any former period. Emigration from Ireland has reached its maximum, and will, without doubt, show, in the next ten years, a considerable decline. This will, however, be more than counterbalanced by the increase from Germany, and in addition the people of other countries from which immigration has heretofore been small, will be attracted to the United States by the certainty of bettering their condition. The immigration from Sweden and Norway in the last decade is worthy of attention as illustrating how rapidly the increase will be from any country as soon as the superior advantages of the United States come to be known. In the decade ending with the year 1860, immigration from Sweden and Norway was but 20,931; in the decade ending with the year 1870, it increased to 117,799. This large immigration sought the Northwestern States, adding to the wealth, and aiding in the rapid increase of population, which bids fair to give to this section a preponderating influence in directing the affairs of the nation.

The Southern States, relieved from the burden of slavery, are now seeking to develop their resources by encouraging immigration. They have learned the secret of the success of the Northern and Western States, and are resolved to profit by it. Lands are abundant and cheap, and a large portion of them capable of cultivation; the climate is desirable and the products varied; water and timber are abundant, and the markets are easy of access. Agents of different States are now in Europe for the purpose of bringing the advantages of the country to the attention of intending immigrants. But as these agents represent a particular interest, their representations of the superior advantages South will not be implicitly believed. Large grants of land have been made by the Government to certain railroads, and these also have agents in Europe, but their representations are open to the same objection as those made by agents of the Southern States; and the immigrant, while listening to each and comparing their statements, will, as heretofore, rely on the information contained in the letters of his countrymen who have made homes for themselves in the West.

Our laws favor immigration, but the people of other countries require a knowledge of them. Little care has hitherto been taken to give the immigrant information with regard to the resources of the different sections of the country. The skilled workman knew that he must remain in or near the large cities and manufacturing towns, and the agricultural laborer, having a small sum to invest in land, or seeking employment, that he must "go West." The special report of Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, will afford the immigrant all needful information. With infinite labor, a large mass of statistics relative to the agricultural advantages of each State, and the wages of labor, skilled and unskilled, in different sections, has been collected and arranged. It is indeed the immigrant's hand-book, and will be found equally valuable to the foreign immigrant and to the citizens of the older States who contemplate removing to a newer country. The price of land, its nearness and accessibility to market, the kind of produce and its market value, the nature of soil, cost of stock, wages of skilled and unskilled labor, and many other valuable data are given, which will enable the immigrant to contrast the advantages offered by different sections, and to decide in advance of embarkation where he will settle—thus saving him much time, anxiety, and expense. This work, which is published by authority of the Government, will exercise an important influence in determining the future direction of immigration, and it brings into notice many regions which are at present almost unknown to the foreign workman or agriculturist.

THE COMPARATIVE WORTH OF THINGS AND MEN.

From the London Spectator.

The general grief and horror with which the news of the devastation of Paris in this fratricidal war has been received, the consternation with which Englishmen and Frenchmen alike have heard that "a palace of strangers is become a heap," "a defenced city a ruin," cannot but strike us, when we remember the comparative indifference with which we had come to hear of the terrific slaughter of human beings of which the history of the last nine months has been full. For it is not the human misery, the loss of life and loss of livelihood to the inhabitants of Paris, which we think most of when we read of the Tuileries in ruins, the Louvre partly destroyed, the Luxemburg blown to pieces, and of so many of the grand historical buildings of Paris left with hardly "one stone upon another that has not been thrown down." It is of the beautiful city itself we think, and not mainly of its people. We sorrow for the miracle of art and magnificence, the fairest capital in Europe, the chief intellectual stimulus of the whole Western world, the one place which nobody visited without receiving a new impression of the vividness of life and the brilliancy of man, the spot on the surface of our planet where human faculty seemed the keenest and the most available, where human wit had reached its culminating point. And this, of course, though the work of the French people, was not the work of the French people in any one generation. In every sense Paris has been a *capital*, for she had inherited the accumulated intellectual wealth of ages, and the great palaces and terraces and monuments and gardens which made her so fair were as much the products of savings, as much artistic capital essential to the magic she wielded over the minds of men, as the mills and looms of Manchester, the products of Lancashire's past savings, are essential to the great industrial work of every new year of our cotton manufacture. Paris as "a city of confusion that is broken down," Paris with shattered monuments and ruined palaces, and tumbling bridges and wasted gardens and a river choked with fragments of masonry, cannot exert her old spell over the imaginations of men till the waste places are restored, and the wilderness again blossoms as the rose. There are adjuncts to the power of men which are essential conditions of its exercise, and therefore it is, we suppose, that we feel authorized to grieve more when we hear of a destruction which prevents France from being to the future of Europe what she has been to the past, than we grieve even when we hear of the sweeping away of a great portion of a generation of Frenchmen in the hurricane of foreign and civil war. Men may come and men may go, but while the spell of France remained, there would always be Frenchmen enough to use it and transmit the great French tradition to the world. But now, when "all joy is darkened, the mirth of the land is gone, in the city is left desolation, and the gate is smitten with destruction," who is to cast the spell of France over us? With Paris in ruins, the staff of the enchanter is broken and her magic lost. The "Capital of Pleasure" has become a wilderness, and while it remains so France must lose her peculiar place in the world, and the heart of the continent almost cease to beat.

It can hardly be denied, we think, that there are physical conditions of human life so full of significance and so difficult to create anew, that their loss diminishes the moral significance of the life of the men who are their natural interpreters even more than the loss of any number of those interpreters themselves. A plague in Rome that destroyed half the population would be a fearful thing, but would it be wrong to feel it a less calamity by far than the physical destruction of Rome itself, even though all the inhabitants had had time and warning to escape? It cannot be inhuman to think so, for did not our Lord himself, who named himself the Son of Man to show his intensity of human sympathy, speak of the physical destruction of Jerusalem with a shade of almost deeper pity and sorrow than he expressed in referring to the mere carnage and loss of life which would accompany it? The destruction of a typical city, of a centre of age-long life, is the end of that age, in a sense in which the mere cutting off of half a generation of men need not necessarily be so at all. What was, is at an end; who but a prophet can tell what will be? How shall we know that the old spell which the suicidal armies of the Commune and the fratricidal armies of Versailles have destroyed between them shall ever be revived? No one would desire to see it precisely what it was. There was enough of Circe in Paris to turn even the wisest of men who had no antidote "moly" in their hearts, not only into the most grovelling, but into the maddest and most possessed of swine.

That that part of her spell may be silent for ever we shall all wish. But may not the power to give a fitting framework to the small things of life, to fascinate and vivify, to create a true social intercourse, and send a thrill of tenderness and gayety through the trivialities of conversation, go with it? May not the ruin of Paris turn out to be the judgment-day of an epoch, in which much that is good will pass away along with much that was evil, and Pleasure lose, with many of her worst dangers, all her counsels of perfection? On the whole, we are persuaded that it is no spurious and inhuman judgment which shrinks back from such news as we have received this week, with even more awe and misgiving than from the news of the bloodiest battle-field and the most destructive campaign. There are external conditions of life which thread together history, and the annihilation of which ends and begins an era. It is possible, nay, it is quite probable, that the burning of Paris is a catastrophe of this nature,—the more so that it arose from the collision of social discord, and not from the shock of conquest. If only as a measure of the fierce internecine passions that have been at work in the very heart of French society, this mighty explosion must shake France to the very centre, and mould her future into new and probably less unconstrained and buoyant life than that of her past.

The importance that is so naturally attached to the physical devastation of Paris is not, then, in our opinion, due to that weakness of imagination which is unable to realize the meaning of a great accumulated mass of human misery so vividly as it can realize a great loss of material grandeur and wealth; on the contrary, it is due to the instinctive feeling that a very much greater change is coming over human life than any mere shortening of the period of one generation's existence would imply. It may be quite true that if any great building were on fire, the man who deliberately postponed the duty of securing the endangered lives of the sleeping women and children to that of rescuing the treasures of art it might contain, would be regarded as inhuman. Our sympathy is imperiously claimed by living sufferers even at the cost of sacrificing a multitude of the refined enjoyments and educated tastes of posterity. We might respect the man who gave his own life to save a great Raffaele or a Turner, but we should hardly justify one who offered up another's for the same end. Even in Paris, the man who should have deliberately elected to kill an innocent soldier for every picture saved to the Louvre, would be rightly esteemed to be a wretch worthy of instant death, and this though it is quite certain that many a picture would do vastly more for the future life of the French nation than many a citizen. But though that is true, that is no reason why we should not deliberately grieve more over the destruction of all the greatest ornaments of a great capital, than over the loss of a host of innocent lives. It would be wrong to commit a single deliberate murder, even in order,—if such a thing were conceivable,—to save Mont Blanc and the Lake of Geneva to Europe; yet no one would think of feeling the same horror at hearing of a new murder which he would feel at the thought of the final loss to Europe of those magnificent forms and colors. Or, to take a more possible case, it would clearly be utterly demoralizing to save a bank from breaking, and a whole population from destitution and penury, by putting a violent end to a single life, yet it would be very heartless not to feel far more regret at the occurrence of the former calamity than at the occurrence of the latter. It is quite easy to invent fifty cases in which it would be utterly wicked to ward off a great catastrophe by intentionally causing one of much less magnitude, though it would be both natural and right to regret the occurrence of the latter. A failure of the harvest is a far greater and more lamentable evil than a small injustice; but no country which habitually and deliberately committed small injustices to prevent the failure of a harvest, would have any promise of a great future. The destruction of Paris might almost compare as a calamity with the destruction of a vein of genius in the character of a great people, while the destruction of a multitude of Parisians could only compare as a calamity with a temporary suspension of that vein of genius; yet even for the sake of not only preserving but stimulating that vein of genius, no one would have sanctioned the deliberate murder of a multitude of Parisians. We hold, then, that the universal horror which the week's news has brought us is perfectly legitimate, even though the same degree of regret has not been felt over the hecatombs of lives lost on the field of battle. The ruin of Paris is the catastrophe of a thousand years—perhaps even greater in its consequences than the meeting of the States-General and the storming of the Bastille, but, at present at least, purely dark, and without any of the bright hopes justly excited by those events.

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FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

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All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.

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ALL LENGTHS, ALL SIZES.

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Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

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Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with

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1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1871

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1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. City of Philadelphia vs. ROBERT L. CURRY, owner, etc. Lev. fa.; sur claim. D. 70, No. 150.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the funds arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain two-story basement and stone dwelling-house and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Radline, formerly Elm street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, 25 feet eastward from Poplar street, containing in front on Radline street 26 feet 6 inches, and in depth 105 feet to Grape street, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets, Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to make their claims, or to be debarred from coming upon said fund. HENRY S. HAGERT, 6 9 fmw8t* Auditor.

BOILERS, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL, SECTIONAL Boilers, water in tubes. The common Tubular, water outside of flues. Plain Cylinder Tanks, Pans, and Digesters.

GEORGE C. HOWARD, m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Daniel Boone was stabbed in the breast at Nineteenth and Stiles streets on Saturday night, from the effects of which he may die. Two other friends, named George Young and Herman Christie, were stabbed also, but their wounds are not very serious. The assault was made by a crowd of men, and without provocation, it is alleged. Four prisoners are now locked up in the Central Station on the charge of the assault.

—The Chicago Club beat the Experts by a score of 24 to 2 on Saturday last.

—The Wasp, a four-oared shell, and rowed by the Quaker City Club, won the race on Saturday against the Crescent, of the Crescent Club. The Ione, of the Crescent Club, a six-oared barge, was victor in a contest with the Falcon and Minnehaha.

—Colonel McKee, of the 13th Regiment, is to be tried by a military commission for alleged insubordinate conduct.

—A number of citizens of the Fourteenth ward met on Saturday night and condemned the proposed destruction of Spring Garden Hall.

Domestic Affairs.

—Ex-Minister to Turkey, Hon. Edward Joy Morris, will sail from Havre for the United States on the 18th inst.

—The death warrant of Mrs. Laura Fair, the California murderess, has been signed, and is in the hands of the Sheriff.

—Efforts are making at Chattanooga, Tenn., to set aside the bankruptcy proceedings against the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular announcing the discontinuance of the Tice meters now in use in distilleries.

—The Democrats triumphed in the New Hampshire Legislature on Saturday, electing their candidate for Governor and members of the council.

—Japan will send an extensive contribution, embracing specimens of all her industries, to the coming Mechanics' Institute Fair, in San Francisco.

—The extensive canning factory of Warren, Rhodes & Co., at Bridgeton, N. J., was burned yesterday, involving a loss of about thirty thousand dollars.

—George N. Holden, member of the Suffolk (Mass.) bar, implicated in the fraudulent divorce case of Jaques vs. Jaques, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

—Immense deposits of cannel coal, of the most valuable description, have been found on the mainland of Alaska and on the Aleutian Islands, within a few hundred yards of an excellent harbor.

—The contract for the building of the bridge over the Missouri river at St. Joseph has been awarded to the Detroit Bridge Works Company for $710,000, to be completed on or before November 1, 1872.

—The statue to Professor Morse, who is popularly associated with the sole invention of the electric telegraph, was on Saturday inaugurated with imposing ceremonies at the Central Park, New York city.

—It is claimed by the Tucson newspapers that the Indians recently massacred at Camp Grant fully deserved their fate, as they committed outrages while under military protection, and that property of murdered settlers was found in their possession.

—Prominent representatives of all the railroads centring at St. Louis, Mo., together with the Bridge Company, held a meeting on Saturday to consider the project of building a grand union depot and tunnel extending from the western terminus of the bridge to the depot.

Foreign Affairs.

—The French Government is to return to Paris shortly.

—Brigandage has nearly been extirpated from Greece.

—The Orleanists are to give a banquet in honor of the Duc d'Aumale.

—The King of Greece started on Saturday for Trieste, and the Queen occupies the throne as regent in his absence.

—The Paris papers very generally support Thiers and the republic, declaring that monarchy means a new revolution.

—Prince Hohenlohe, of Austria, goes to Rome to congratulate the Pope upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election to the papal chair.

SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION.

Scottish Emigrants Buying Virginia Lands.

The Richmond *Whig* says:—

The brief notices published in the *Whig* of several persons in Scotland who desire to come to Virginia have had the effect of securing good places for all of them; in fact, more such places have been offered than there were applicants. It appears from the correspondence of the Commissioner of Immigration (General Richardson) that a considerable portion of the rural population, particularly of Scotland, would gladly occupy small tenancies in Virginia if it were in their power to get to them, and it is the opinion of the Commissioner that the industry and frugality of those people would soon place them in a condition to become purchasers of the lands upon which they were settled, and that such settlements would introduce a most valuable class of working people, male and female, into the neighborhood of every such settlement. The correspondence referred to is open to any one who may feel an interest in the subject.

One family in the vicinity of Glasgow—husband, wife, and two sons of nineteen and twenty-one years of age, the men artificers in wood work for architectural, mechanical, agricultural, and all other purposes, and skilled in farm work—was to sail in the steamer of the 1st inst. from Liverpool for Norfolk, where arrangements have been made to forward them to Richmond. The Commissioner is requested to secure for this family as purchasers a body of 75 to 250 acres of land within twenty miles of a railway station, about two-thirds covered with good timber and one-fifth cleared for cultivation.

THE WILLARD SUICIDE.

Shocking End of a Physician at Memphis —Pecuniary Embarrassments and Morphine.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 6th inst. has the following account of the suicide of Dr. F. M. Willard at that city. The telegraph gave the name as "Wilson":—

On Sunday afternoon Dr. F. M. Willard, of St. Louis, deliberately put an end to his life by means of an overdose of morphine, in his room on the third floor of the Overton Hotel. Deceased came to this city about six months ago as the agent of a St. Louis house in the glass business, and took up his quarters at the Overton Hotel. Soon after his arrival he was appointed agent in this city for Colonel F. E. Babcock, the well-known nurseryman. Being of a kind, genial disposition, he soon made many friends around the hotel and throughout the city generally. Within the past few weeks it had been observed by his acquaintances that he was in low spirits, having, as he stated, lost considerable sums of money through the failure of certain parties, and he frequently alluded to the fact that life was a blank to him, and that he had little wish to live, but no one appeared to have the slightest idea that he was so soon "to shuffle off this mortal coil." Between 2 or 3 o'clock Sunday morning he retired to rest. He was then in his usual spirits. Not making his appearance previous to dinner, and the chambermaid being unable to effect an entrance into the room, Mr William Robbins, son of the senior proprietor of the hotel, procured a step-ladder, and on looking through the transom over the door observed Dr. Willard asleep on the bed in his pants. As it was supposed he was sleeping, no attempt was made to awaken him. Yesterday morning young Mr. Robbins again looked through the transom, when to his astonishment, he observed that poor Fred. Willard was lying on the bed cold in death, and in the same position as he had been seen the previous day. The alarm was given and Coroner Moffatt notified. On entering the room it was at once apparent to all that the unfortunate man had deliberately committed suicide. On the bureau was a drachm bottle about three-quarters filled with morphine, while alongside was a glass which had been drained to the dregs, and bore ample evidence of having contained the same deadly narcotic. A sheet of letter paper near at hand told the terrible tale which all suspected, for on it was written in pencil in a firm hand the words, "Sunday morning, A. M. Everybody, good-bye."

THE SUICIDE'S LAST LETTER.

A package of papers and letters, addressed to Colonel E. F. Babcock, with the words, "Deliver immediately," was also found on the bureau. It was as follows:—

OVERTON HOTEL, MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 2, 1871.—Friend Babcock:—Will you be so kind as to see my body decently interred? The bill for expenses please send to T. C. Grannies, No. 41 Fulton street, New York, together with the enclosed hotel bill. I think they will be paid. My compliments to all friends. Good-bye, my old friend, and may your future be happy and prosperous. I leave with this for you a letter relating to business, etc., also a daguerreotype to return to the party to whom it is addressed, in St. Louis. Remember me. F. M. W.

HEARTRENDING AFFAIR.

A Mother Drowns Her Children in a Fit of Mental Aberration.

The Kansas City *Bulletin* of a recent date says:—

"About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Knight, residing on Walnut street, near Seventeenth street, was aroused from her sleep by a strange noise apparently in the street. Listening closely, she thought something was going wrong in the yard. Somebody was walking about and rattling boards. Mrs. Knight waited a few minutes, when suddenly she heard a woman's voice crying:—

"Georgie, oh my Georgie! what in the name of goodness are you doing down there?"

Mrs. Knight opened the window just in time to hear a most heartrending scream, and a loud splash in the cistern in the yard of Mr. Charles Reis, which adjoined that of Mr. Knight. The splashing and screaming in the cistern increased, when Mr. Reis rushed out of the front door in search of his wife and child; finding they were in the cistern he at once lowered the bucket, at the same time calling for assistance. Mr. Knight and others of the neighbors came to the rescue, when the woman was drawn up clinging to the rope and her feet in the bucket. When drawn up to the surface, she stood several minutes looking wildly around, when she suddenly remarked in a calm, unexcited manner:—

"My baby is down there, the baby is in the water," and immediately became unconscious. She was taken into the house, and efforts were made to recover the body of the infant, which was aged about six weeks. The child was recovered after half an hour's effort, and was found to be dead.

Mrs. Reis remained in an unconscious condition until about 10 o'clock, when she awoke, and called for her child Georgie, a child older than the one drowned. The poor woman is unconscious of her loss, her reason having departed. Mr. Reis is a steady, industrious mechanic, who removed to this city from Wyandotte this spring, and is engaged in the manufacture of furniture, in connection with the furniture factory. The neighbors state that Mrs. Reis had acted very strangely during the two preceding days, and fears were expressed for her reason; but notwithstanding the close watch kept upon her, she got up from the bed without awaking her husband, and walked to the cistern, and impressed with an idea that her child Georgie was in the water, dropped her babe to save her child. The case is one of the saddest we have ever recorded. The father and husband's grief cannot be described. Mrs. Reis is said to be hopelessly insane. The child was buried yesterday afternoon, and the house closed to the visits of strangers.

FINANCIAL.

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PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.

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Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

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COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

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RAILROAD MORTGAGE

BOTH IN ONE.

FIRST MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct debt of the State is only $6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $16,500,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.

The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.

Pamphlets and circulars furnished.

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DeHaven & Bros.,
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PHILADELPHIA AND READING

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Seven Per Cent. Per Annum in Currency or Six Per Cent. Gold.

Free from all Taxes.

Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund Attached.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Seven per cent. bonds, either coupon or registered, at option of purchaser.

Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia.

We call attention to this very safe and desirable home investment, which we offer at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of purchase, for the Seven Per Cent. Currency Bonds, or at

98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY

For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan.

Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned,

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MORTGAGE only $12,500 PER MILE

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FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Special Attention of Investors

Is now called to the

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS

RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with the

West Jersey Railroad.

The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.

They can be registered, and are in sums of $100, $500, $1000. Interest payable April and October.

They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.

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With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

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The First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

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COMPANY,

BEARING SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST; AND SECURED BY FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS, AND ON MORE THAN

23,000 Acres of Land

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. There is no other security in the market more safe or so profitable.

The highest current price will be paid for U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

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Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

and can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

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AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at

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For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.

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THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bon s.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

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AND

MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

On a Completed Road,

Free of U. S. Tax.

This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by

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And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 4 22 wf tjl5

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OF THE

Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,

Constituting the

United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to

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BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY BONDS.

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SNOWDEN & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 12, SECOND WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE, in the legendary drama of that title.
Act 1—The Jolly Dogs of Falling Water.
Act 2—The Phantom Crew.
Act 3—The Vagabond of the Kaatskills.
LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF LINA EDWIN AND COMPANY, AND MR. GEORGE CLARK.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
RANK—RANK.
DOE MAYNARD.....MISS LINA EDWIN
MILES HUBB.....MR. GEORGE CLARK
aided by the full New York Company.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LINA EDWIN.
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SIMPSON'S NEW MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE N. W. COR. NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
Open daily. Admission 25 cents.
THE ARAB GIANT.
COLONEL ROUTH GOSHEN, eight feet high.
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES
THE OCTOROON,
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
New Scenery, Music, Machinery, etc. etc.
In preparation, THE SEA OF ICE.

BOARDMAN'S FOURTH ANNUAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY, June 24, 1871.
Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 3 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City Monday, June 26, at 7 A. M.
Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazaar, No. 614 Chesnut street; S. E. corner of Front and Vine, and at the wharf. 6 12 12t
Round Trip.....$2·00

FOR SALE.

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HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,

4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.

No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Sumamerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
3 Cottages at Cape May. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon A LARGE LOT,
more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the
WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.
ABRAHAM RITTER,
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TO RENT.

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STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AND Grounds, with Stabling, near the city. Access by rail. Apply at
6 2 6t* No. 1812 LOCUST Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That at the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 2t

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Republican party of Pennsylvania will meet at the Logan House, Altoona, on Wednesday, June 21, at 12 M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman.

Republican newspapers please copy.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT FIZZLE.

EXACTLY what the persons who tried to get up a mass meeting on Saturday night at the Academy of Music proposed to accomplish by inviting the respectable citizens of Philadelphia to sit in a hot theatre and hear the report of the self-appointed committee of anti-Penn Squarites who made themselves ridiculous at Harrisburg last winter, it is impossible for us to tell. It looks, however, as if they desired to make their grievances an issue in the political campaign now opening, and to place an anti-Penn Square independent ticket before the public. The meeting, however, was a disgusting fizzle, and less than five hundred persons appeared to represent the twenty-five thousand names said to be attached to the petition for the abolition of the Building Commission which was carried to Harrisburg not many weeks ago by the self-appointed committee aforesaid There was much sound doctrine in the report read on Saturday night, and in some of the speeches made, in regard to the necessity for reform in our municipal government; but as reform, according to the report and the utterances of the speakers, appeared to mean nothing more than the non-erection of the much-needed public buildings, unless they can be erected in the neighborhood of Sixth and Chesnut streets, we are afraid the only result of the meeting will be to make those who participated more ridiculous in the eyes of the community at large than they have hitherto been. The character of the opposition to the plans of the commission for the erection of the public buildings is well understood by the people of Philadelphia, and as the corruption so loudly charged upon the commission has thus far existed, to all appearances, only in the imagination of those who are interested pecuniarily in another site than that chosen by an immense majority of the people of Philadelphia last October, the plain, practical citizens, who desire to see proper accommodations provided for the courts and the municipal offices, find it impossible to get up any enthusiasm in behalf of any of the too transparent dodges of the anti-Penn Squareites. The attempt of the Washington Square property-holders to make the real reform movement now in progress, with a fair prospect of success, bear the burden of their grievances, is disgraceful, and it shows how utterly mean and selfish are those who have been fighting the Penn Square project. The meeting on Saturday night should prove to those who have been excited by the Chinese thunder of the anti-Penn Squareites how utterly without influence they are, and how little they can rely upon any support from the community at large. A cause that cannot collect five hundred persons at a mass meeting after all the noise has been made about it, that is possible, may be set down as practically worthless; and the anti-Penn Squareites, having now demonstrated their weakness to the satisfaction of themselves and of the public, ought to subside, and by putting up the rent of their offices fifty per cent. try and make as much hay as they can while the sun shines, for ere many years the office-letting business will certainly cease to be very profitable in the vicinity of Washington and Independence Squares. There is no use in trying to prevent the inevitable.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

THERE should be a large attendance at the Academy of Music to-night to listen to the addresses of Hon. William D. Kelley and Hon. S. Garfielde on the subject of the development of our Northwestern territory by means of the Northern Pacific Railroad, not merely because the subject is one of great interest and importance, but because the speakers have the gift of oratory, and they will be well worth hearing for their own sakes. All the accounts that have been given to the public with regard to the territory to be traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad concur in representing it as one of the richest on the continent. Its mineral wealth is immense, its soil is wonderfully fertile, and its climate is salubrious. Facilities for communication are alone needed to make it in a few years one of the most important and valuable portions of the Union, and these the Northern Pacific Railroad will give. With the completion of this road it is confidently expected that emigrants from other portions of the United States and from Europe will throng there to take possession of the fertile lands, and in a few years what is now a wilderness will be the home of a thriving population of hardy workers bent upon making the most of the treasures Nature has been storing up for them during unnumbered centuries. Judge Kelley has made a special study of the present condition and the future prospects of the Northwest, and he is fully alive to the importance of the results to be achieved by the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. His address this evening will undoubtedly be eloquent, and will be filled with valuable information that will be well worthy of the attention of all who are interested in the development of our national resources.

IMPEACHMENT OF A WESTERN GOVERNOR.

IT is a significant and encouraging sign of the times that Butler, the late Governor of Nebraska, has been successfully impeached and deposed from office on the charge of having used, for private purposes, some of the funds belonging to the State. The deposed Governor is said to have been an enterprising man, and he is credited with having done the State some real service; but he was proved guilty of the offense charged, and therefore rightfully deposed. It is to be regretted that impeachment is commonly regarded as a clumsy and nearly impracticable remedy for official misconduct. It should be made swift and sure in its operation. Pennsylvania has had dozens of prominent officials guilty of even more serious offenses than those of which Governor Butler was accused, and the failure to punish these official culprits has arisen chiefly from the supposed impracticability of impeachment. While that constitutional remedy remains inoperative, there is little hope for redress for notorious peculation, corruption, and flagrant misconduct, and the ability to obtain an elective office, by hook or by crook, is made to imply the right to prostitute its functions, to neglect its duties, and to convert into engines of extortion or oppression powers which are theoretically conferred for the promotion of public welfare. Under a drastic system of impeachment, well-nigh half of the officials elected in Philadelphia could be, and should be, disgraced, dishonored, and not only deprived of their misused positions, but rendered incapable of holding any public place of trust in this community. The example set by Nebraska is, therefore, well worthy the imitation of other States, and as it is probable that the Constitution of this Commonwealth will soon be remodelled, it is worthy of consideration whether means should not be adopted to simplify and extend the process of impeachment, so that a High Court of Impeachment could, if necessary, be in permanent session for the express purpose of promptly excluding from State and important local offices the incapables, knaves, and rascals of high and low degree who are perpetually creeping or climbing into power.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

WE invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, which makes an appeal in behalf of a new hospital to be managed by the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. The medical schools of Philadelphia have a world-wide fame, and it is a matter of importance to every citizen that they should be maintained at the highest state of efficiency.

With the increased accommodations of the new University buildings in West Philadelphia will come a necessity for greatly enlarged facilities for medical study, if the medical department is to maintain its well-won reputation and keep up with the times, and a hospital under University management is not only an important but an absolutely necessary auxiliary to this department. Apart, however, from the importance of a hospital from an educational point of view, the rapid growth of the city renders an increase of hospital accommodations indispensable if the sick and wounded who are continually seeking the shelter of such institutions are to be properly cared for, and a new hospital cannot be better established than in connection with the University of Pennsylvania. The advertisement referred to sets forth in plain, practical terms the necessities of the situation, and as the amount asked for the erection of buildings and for a permanent endowment is not large for a great and wealthy city like this, it is to be hoped that the appeal will be responded to by the philanthropic citizens of Philadelphia with their accustomed generosity.

THE GAS LOAN.

SHALL the people of Philadelphia be freed from the tyranny of the gas ring? or shall they in the future as in the past pay out their money on demand to be expended at the discretion of an irresponsible body of men, whose mismanagement of valuable public works has been for years a source of pecuniary loss and personal aggravation to every citizen that has been obliged to pay a gas bill or a municipal tax to meet the interest on the gas loans? These are the questions the members of Select Council should ask themselves, and should be prepared to answer without equivocation to their constituents, before they vote upon the ordinance now before them for the creation of a loan of half a million dollars for the rebuilding of gas works which were destroyed by the Board of Gas Trustees without authority, and for no apparent purpose except to obtain the control of a large sum of money which it was hoped would be extorted from the city under the plea that the supply of gas would be insufficient. Instead of granting the money, Councils would serve the public interests much better by making an inquiry into the destruction of the Market street works, and by endeavoring to have it demonstrated, by an appeal to the courts if necessary, whether the trustees had a legal right to commit such an outrage. We are strongly of the opinion that the gas ring can be broken up, or at least that the performances of the trustees can in a measure be brought under control, if the proper steps are taken; and we sincerely hope that there are enough members of Select Council who have the public interests at heart to take advantage of the present opportunity, and strike the first blow at the power of the ring by refusing to authorize the loan of $500,000. If this loan is refused the trustees will be obliged to answer to the public for the destruction of the Market street works, whether they are taken into court or not; and if there is a deficiency in the gas supply next fall and winter, there will be such a lively outburst of public indignation against the ring that reform cannot fail to come of it.

THERE is a reasonably fair prospect that a permanent French Republic may be established on the ruins of the varied old governmental systems of France. A large proportion of the shrewd politicians of the nation are at heart attached either to the Orleanists or the Bonapartists; but either set would prefer a republic to the establishment of a monarchy antagonistic to its special tastes; and it is possible that this mutual jealousy may ensure the permanent exclusion of all monarchical pretenders. M. Thiers is apparently disposed to array the Bonapartists and the Orleanists against each other, for the purpose of preventing either faction from gaining an indisputable ascendancy; and a true republic may finally be evolved out of their antagonism.

A DESPATCH from Pittsburg brings the gratifying intelligence that two County Commissioners of Allegheny county, McLee and Heely, who pleaded guilty to the charge of receiving bribes for granting licenses, were each sentenced on Saturday last to a fine of $2000 and imprisonment for one year. The people in the western part of the State have evidently grown tired of tame submission to official rascality, and two of their office-holding figure-heads have been very properly fined and imprisoned. When will Philadelphia be wise, courageous, and vigilant enough to seek a similar remedy for the wrongs inflicted upon her citizens? Is it not high time that the Pittsburg system of locking up and fining public robbers and plunderers was adopted here?

NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF BEAUTIFUL NEW GARMENTS.
FOR GENTS AND BOYS.
WHITE VESTS,
DUCK VESTS,
MARSEILLES VESTS,
LINEN PANTS (white and col'd),
DUCK PANTS,
DRAP D'ETE PANTS,
LINEN SACKS, ALPACA COATS,
STRIPED SACKS, C. DE V. COATS,
DUCK SACKS, DRAP D'ETE COATS,
THIN CASSIMERE COATS,
THIN CASSIMERE VESTS,
THIN CASSIMERE PANTS,
BLACK DRESS COATS,
BLACK DRESS VESTS,
BLACK DRESS PANTS.

Ladies desiring to purchase Summer Clothing for Lads will find a special Department for Boys' and Children's wear on the first floor of Nos. 532 and 534 Market street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
Nos. 532, 534, 536, AND 538 MARKET STREET,
AND 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, AND 13 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, THROUGH TO MINOR STREET.
STORE OPEN FROM 6 A. M. TO 6½ P. M.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthsl3p

DOLLAR BOX.

Four quires of French or Rose Tint Paper, with four packs of Envelopes to match,
Stamped with Initial,
Only $1·00.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
Stationer, Engraver, and Steam-Power Printer,
No. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 20 smw3 PHILADELPHIA.

OPTICIANS.
SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
7 30 mwf4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

TEAS. COFFEES.
Imported and Domestic Groceries.
A. J. DE CAMP,
FINE GROCER,
N. W. Corner CHESNUT and SECOND Sts.,
4 13 thsm2m PHILADELPHIA.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 6 14 1f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GERmantown property, house No. 2017 Ridge avenue, and No. 1702 N. Tenth street. C. F. HINCKLE, No. 216 S. SEVENTH Street. 6 12 5t*

STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable. Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 m1 No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CLOTHING.
SUITS!
Thin Suits.
Fine Linen Suits.
Choice Drap d'Ete Suits.
Rich Woolen Cassimere Suits
Elegant Travelling Suits.
Easy Business Suits.
Nice Boys' Suits.
Cheap Suits.
603 and 605.

The Suits of the Season
Are at the GREAT BROWN HALL of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

ROCKHILL & WILSON can supply you, gentlemen, and your boys, with
All manner of
Beautiful Summer Wear,
Cheaper than
Anywhere else.
CALL AT
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
TO BE SOLD
All our stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
Which is to be disposed of to enable us to carry on solely a CUSTOMER BUSINESS. The sale is imperative, and the Reductions in Prices are startling and real, while the high reputation our READY-MADE GARMENTS have obtained for general good style, elegance, fineness, and durability of both fabric and making, cause the prices to which we refer you to be notable and extraordinary.
Fine Light Weight Coats, $8·00, $9·00, $10·00, $12·00.
" " " Cassimere Pants, $5·00, $6·00, $7·00.
" " " Vests, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00.
" Duck Pants, $3·00, $4·00.
" Duck Brown Pants, $2·00, $2·50; Vests, $1·50, $1·80.
50 to 75 per cent. below regular prices.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
BAILEY & Co
Jewelers,
Chestnut & 12th Sts.
Have received a large invoice of very choice East India
Pearls,
Mounted in the newest and most stylish fashion. 5 1 mwf3rp

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 S. Eleventh St.,
Have just received their Spring importation of
French Breakfast Caps,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
Piques in Plaids, Stripes and Cords.
French Nainsooks, Victoria and Bishop Lawn.
Tucked Muslin for Waists and Skirts.
French Worked and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Rich Flouncings in Nainsook and Swiss.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the new styles.
Novelties and Fancy Articles received daily.
Ladies' Undergarments and Infants' Outfits on hand and made to order. 3 18 m 3m

GENUINE CASTILE SOAP.
"CONTI" BRAND, BOTH WHITE and MOTTLED.
400 boxes now landing from brig Cuba, direct from Leghorn, Italy.
ALSO,
TUSCAN OLIVE OIL IN FLASKS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Importing Druggists,
6 12 1mrp] S. E. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

COACH FACTORY AND HOUSES TO LET, Hollinsville, Bristol pike, near Tacony Station. Apply on premises or at No. 610 LOCUST St. 6 10 2t*

GRAND PUBLIC MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1871.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY:

DEAR SIR:—

Recognizing your position as a representative American, with an intelligent interest in the material progress of the country, we respectfully ask you to address the Commercial Exchange and the Citizens of Philadelphia, at your earliest convenience, on the development of the Northwest section of the continent by the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the effect of this new enterprise upon the trade, manufactures, and commerce of our State and city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

S. I. COMLY,
President Commercial Exchange,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
M. Baird & Co.,
E. HARPER JEFFRIES,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
S. J. CHRISTIAN,
SAMUEL M. FELTON,
President Pennsylvania Steel Co.,
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON,
P. A. KELLER,
HERMAN J. LOMBAERT,
President American Steamship Co.,
J. W. JONES,
Sec. Philadelphia and Reading R.R.,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Pres. Pa. Co. and P. C. and S. L. R. R.
J. G. FELL,
A. R. McHENRY,
LEWIS AUDENREID,
EDWIN N. BENSON,
JOHN P. WETHERILL,
A. WHITNEY & SONS,
C. H. CLARK,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
J. EDGAR THOMSON,
President Pennsylvania Railroad.
ASA PACKER,
President Lehigh Valley Railroad.
E. A. ROLLINS,
N. B. BROWNE,
THOMAS ROBINS,
JOHN JORDAN, Jr.,
HENRY H. BINGHAM,
ALEX. G. CATTELL & CO.,
DELL NOBLIT & CO.,
LOGAN BROS. & CO.,
G. M. TROUTMAN,
THOMAS SMITH,
HENRY D. WELSH,
HENRY LEWIS,
DANIEL SMITH, JR.,
WILLIAM G. CROWELL,
J. W. FORNEY,
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
COFFIN COLKET,
CHARLES PLATT,
ISAAC HINCKLEY,
President P., W. and B. Railroad.
W. W. HARDING,
GEO. H. STUART,
A. P. COLESBERRY,
D. FAUST,
JOEL J. BAILY & CO.,
JOHN O. JAMES,
CHARLES SANTEE,
FREDERICK FRALEY,
SAMUEL H. SHIPLEY,
THOMAS C. HAND,
D. B. CUMMINS,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
HENRY D. SHERRERD,
J. P. ARRSTEN,
Treas. H. and B. T. M. R. and Coal Co.
M. P. HUTCHINSON,
President Catawissa Railroad.
W. L. GILROY,
Treasurer Catawissa Railroad.
F. A. COMLY,
President North Pennsylvania R. R.
G. A. WOOD,
E. C. KNIGHT & CO.,
R. H. DOWNING,
President B. and S. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1871.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your invitation to address the citizens of Philadelphia on the development of the Northwestern section of the United States by the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the effect of this enterprise upon the trade, manufactures, and commerce of our State and city, invites me to continue in the advocacy of an enterprise for the promotion of which I have, as opportunity offered, labored for more than a quarter of a century.

I will find pleasure in complying with your request on the evening of MONDAY NEXT, the 19th inst. With thanks for the flattering terms in which you were pleased to express your wishes, I am,

Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

To S. I. Comly, J. Edgar Thomson, Thomas A. Scott, John O. James, M. Baird & Co., George H. Stuart, and others.

In conformity to the above invitation and acceptance, a

Grand Public Meeting

OF THE
Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers, Tradesmen and Citizens
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
WILL BE HELD AT THE
American Academy of Music,
MONDAY, June 12,
At 8 o'clock P. M.,
Where Addresses will be delivered by the
Hon. Wm. D. Kelley,
AND
Hon. Seleucius Garfielde,
Delegate in Congress from Washington Territory
On the Development of the Northwestern Section of our Country, and the effect of the Building of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the Trade, Manufactures and Commerce of Pennsylvania and the
City of Philadelphia.
McCLURG'S LIBERTY CORNET BAND
Will enliven the proceedings.
Tickets can be had at the Newspaper Offices, Board of Trade, and Commercial Exchange.
By order of the Committee.

Alex P. Colesberry,
6 9 3t SECRETARY.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwsl PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.
NOTICE.
G. W. LEWIS,
GREAT AMERICAN
FURNITURE DEPOT,
S. W. Corner 12th and MARKET,
ENTRANCE No. 1212.
This establishment is without a rival, being the leading house of the day
WHOLESALE TO ALL.
N. B—We will undersell the lowest estimate of any other establishment in the business.
6 2fmwrp] S. W. corner TWELFTH and MARKET.

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

CHICKERING SONS,
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
5 16 1m4plm Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S.
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS',
} PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

DRUGS, ETC.
Genuine Olive Oils,
FOR TABLE USE.
COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.
Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BENBOW'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,
3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.
TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.
Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
2m PHILADELPHIA.

LOST, JUNE 8, A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING Case WATCH, No. 7417. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 824 CHESNUT Street. 6 9 3t

DRAMATIC SKETCHES—NO. 6.

The Master of the Robes.

The proper costuming of a piece is a most important matter, and while the wardrobe man very often does the greatest share of the work, he not seldom gets the least part of the credit. In the best theatres it has been the rule that the stage manager should assign daily, if the bill was that often changed, or whenever required, the dresses that were to be furnished from the theatre wardrobe, that each lady or gentleman should wear. At some houses this rule is still actively enforced, the performer finding on his dressing-table in the evening all the articles needed by him, marked with his name. It is not often, however, that there is such system, the performers in most cases selecting for themselves such things as they may fancy. There is another ancient rule which is even more generally broken. In the good old times it was decreed that all performers of the rank of walking gentleman and upwards should furnish their own dresses. The wardrobe was intended only for the smaller people, whose salaries were supposed (and very fairly supposed) to be inadequate to the purchase of costumes. These latter performers were expected to have their own "tights," shoes, feathers, etc., but the theatre agreed to furnish their dresses. However the rule may have been broken, it is now the fact that in many cases the principal performers do not scruple to use the theatre wardrobe, the leading man himself not being too proud, very frequently, to draw on its stores of cotton velvet and silver lace. Of course this is unfair to the utility, because the big men of the place have their choice, and the very people who can least afford to do so have to put up with the leavings.

It is rare now-a-days to find a stock actor with any considerable personal wardrobe. Formerly a good amount of this material was considered an essential. Money spent in this way was thought to be legitimately laid out, for it was argued that what his tools are to the mechanic his wardrobe is to the actor. Now, however, the most business-like men in the profession think money so laid out a poor investment, and would rather have their earnings in the savings bank or Government stocks than in theatrical raiment. Two reasons may be given for this change of base. Many of the "revivals" and sensations of late years have been dressed, for the sake of uniformity, by managers. This material so accumulates in a theatre that there is often no real need of individual expenditure. Then, the popularity of Society, or, as actors call them, "Pantaloon" pieces, renders a great deal of the fancy dressing of other times unnecessary. In this last and important matter the theatre is the gainer, for all present day costumes must be provided by the performers, whether of high or low degree. But although during the run of "pantaloon" pieces the wardrobe man's occupation is as good as gone, yet they do not run forever, and in some localities they do not run at all. The subject of our sketch is, therefore, at all times, an essential member of the stage manager's staff.

It might be supposed that the costumer should be by trade a tailor. But whether he should be or not, he very rarely is. Consider the manly figure of Colonel Frank Johnson. Everybody knows Frank. Does he look as if he ever sat on a lapboard? Frank is on the political lay at present, but he was costumer—and a good one—at the Arch Street Theatre for many years. In fact, this branch of the tailoring business is not so much a trade or an art as it is a knack,—a superficial way of putting things. The property man who manufactures a gorgeous pasteboard goniet has very rarely learned that art at the goldsmith's, and the stage carpenter who builds a ship and puts it on the stocks complete, has, most likely, never been within seventeen miles of a ship yard. In like manner, the stage tailor is not a tailor as we of the outer world regard that worthy artificer. He doesn't learn; he knows. His work isn't theory reduced to practice; it is instinct. Oftener than not he is some broken-down or imperfectly appreciated actor, who has more soul for Buttons than for Shakespeare. Men continually drift from the stage into similarly unlikely business relations to it; but this change, from strutting their own brief hour to the trapping-up of their more successful rivals in the race, seems the strangest of all. Many are the sad stories of disappointed ambition to be found in the corners and dark places of the theatre.

All clothes have a mean kind of look when thrown off, but none seem so ineffably shabby as theatrical dresses. At the best they are intended to be looked at from a distance, and when in addition to a damaging propinquity they suffer from the combined ill-usage of several generations of people who have no interest in taking care of them, it is not worth any high price of admission to see them tossed about in heaps in a dingy and uncomfortable apartment. This room is generally in the flies, or at some point as conveniently near thereto as possible. Its position has been known to cause an extra vehemence of language very often, but there is a reason for its remote location. It would be seriously in the way on the stage floor, and the basement is often so damp and poorly ventilated a place as to be unfit for use by people who have to remain in it all day. Both wardrobe and dressing-rooms, however, are at times built under the stage. We have known dressing-rooms of this sort to be so very damp that the actors in arraying themselves or their approaching triumphs had either to do so upon stools and chairs or else to stand in water ankle deep during the operation. There is more of the romantic than of the agreeable in this, and not much of either.

The first sight of the wardrobe invariably impels one to ask, Can any order be got out of this chaos? An apparently more hopeless condition of things can scarcely exist. As already hinted, the actors often help themselves, and in doing so they mix things up considerably. The man who would rather have his fidgety customers do this, thinking to save himself trouble thereby, must surely find the heavy end of the account in clearing up after them, if there ever is a clearing-up. It does seem in some theatres as if this clearing-up time never came, in which case, of course, the new rule is all clear gain for the wardrobe man.

The duties of this official are three-fold. First, to provide such new dresses as may be necessary; second, to issue nightly, or when required, such articles as may be called for; third, to keep a strict account of such material issued, and to keep the entire stock in good condition and repair. Any one can see that the place is a responsible one. It is, further, in many cases a hardworking and confining one. At Wallack's the costumer has an easy berth, although the old comedies give him something to do, but at the Bowery he is one of the busiest men in the theatre.

Most young actors have their keenest recollections associated with the wardrobe. It is the region of practical jokes. The way novices are put upon is perfectly heartless, but there seems to be no help for it, and only one compensation, viz., that in their turn the victimized parties may have the opportunity of hazing other unfortunate Freshmen. A greenhorn behind the scenes has an astonishing talent for gullibility. He takes everything he hears for truth, absorbing as greedily as a sponge the most improbable things. However shrewd and sensible he may in fact be, it seems that on his first entrance to the stage a kind of numbness falls upon those faculties, leaving him an unsuspecting and easy prey to the "unconscionable rogues" who are lying in wait for him. The joking and hoaxing has a natural headquarters in the wardrobe. The novice is utterly at sea here, and his friends are very attentive. He asks advice as to the dressing of his parts, and he gets it in plenty. One of the standing jokes, some hundreds of years old, and which to this day never fails to bring down its man, is this:—The "aspiring youth" is told that the dress that he imperatively needs for a certain part is an "Ibid." "An Ibid?" he perhaps asks inquiringly. "Yes, that is the idea," and a play-book is opened carelessly, and a list of costumes shown him:—"'Gloster,' scarlet trunks and mantle; 'Buckingham,' green *Ibid*; etc, etc." At any other time a man of common intelligence would know that this was only another word for "ditto," but, worked up as he is, and being about to make his fortune and to revolutionize the stage, he bites at the hook. So he straightway goes to the wardrobe for his Ibid, having been advised by his new friends that he had better look it up early in the day, so as to provide for any contingencies of misfit, etc. Now it often happens that the costumer has had so many demands for this garment that he has grown, as we may say, fretful about it. So he keeps a wig-block, bootjack, or some other heavy article convenient to his hand, and at the first intimation of the request—

Sometimes, however, the costumer himself descends to the low and questionable region of the practical joke. When he does, look out from under. It is the nodding of Jove. Some seasons ago, at the Chesnut Street Theatre, a novice gained, either by his ignorance or his presumption, the contempt of the wardrobe man, who thought to set him down the most effectively by elaborately dressing him for a small part. An offer to that effect was eagerly accepted, and the sacrifice was completed. All the particulars of that fearful costume cannot be given, but there was armor, and a toga, and a blacksmith's apron, and a bag wig, and basket-hilted sword, and many other alarmingly incongruous things. What the piece was, the dear knows, but it makes no difference. Having expended all his resources upon him, the costumer directed his dupe to go to Mr. Lewis Baker, who was stage manager, and ask him if he was ready to go on! And even this the poor fool did. Baker glared at him a spell. He had seen a good many queer things in his time, but this was too much for him. Controlling his feelings finally, he said:—"You are ready to go on board the first train that starts for a mad-house, but I can't see that you are ready for anything else particularly. It is scandalous, gentlemen"—for it chanced that there had a small audience assembled—"scandalous that such doings can be imagined, much less perpetrated, in a respectable theatre. It was different when I was a young man"—(sarcastic sniffs in the auditory)—"and they shall not be tolerated here. I shall look into this business, and discharge every man connected with it." But he didn't.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Jefferson will appear this evening and until further notice as "Rip Van Winkle." In spite of the warm weather Mr. Jefferson has no difficulty in filling the theatre every evening with the enthusiastic admirers of his "Rip Van Winkle," and the prospects that he will be able to personate any other of the characters for which he is famous during his present engagement are decidedly slim.

AT THE ARCH the interesting drama of *Rank* will be represented for the last times during the present week, and the theatre will close after Saturday night. On Friday Miss Lina Edwin will have a benefit.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Colonel Routh Goshen, the "Arabian Giant," whose altitude is eight feet, and who weighs 610 pounds, has been engaged and will be on exhibition, day and evening, during the week. The drama of *The Octoroon*, which achieved a decided success last week, will be repeated this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN, Artists and Photographers, No. 914 Chesnut street, invite attention to their large list of Fine Art Work, embracing everything that is most desirable in Portraiture. Many of their styles, such as "Ivorytypes," "Miniatures," "Crayons," and "Illuminate," are original with themselves.

Special attention paid to copying old pictures.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—If our friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment.

Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day.
Proprietor ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY—"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."—A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

SEND $2 FOR NEW CITY DIRECTORY of Wilmington, Del., by mail, to Jenkins & Atkinson, Wilmington, Delaware.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—SMITH.—On June 7, at the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Charles W. Shields, D. D., ROBERT LANPHIER MARTIN, JR., to ANNE LEIPER SMITH, both of Delaware county, Penna.

MOORE—STELLE.—On the 10th inst., at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, GEORGE W. MOORE to A. VIRGINIA STELLE, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

AYERS.—On the 10th inst., ESTHER F., wife of Samuel W. Ayers, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 521 South Eighth street, on Tuesday afternoon, 13th instant, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

EDWARDS.—At Baxter Springs, Kansas, on June 2, 1871, JOHN HARDY EDWARDS, son of William C. and Anna P. Edwards.

MORGAN.—On the 11th inst., JOHN MORGAN, Sr., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives, and friends of the family, Kensington Lodge, No. 211, A. Y. M., Lebanon Association, A. Y. M., and employes of Fair Hill Rolling Mill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2230 North Sixth street, on Wednesday, June 14, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

STAVERT.—On the 11th inst., CHARLES STAVERT, aged 61 years, 3 months, and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Mr. Edwin S. Stavert, No. 4515 Penn street, Frankford. To proceed to Bustleton M. E. Church for interment.

WALLS.—On the 11th inst., JOSEPH WALLS, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 8½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1513 Frankford road.

WILLIAMS.—On the morning of the 12th instant, THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, in the 79th year of his age.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No 211, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Kensington Masonic Temple, RICHMOND Street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, to attend the Funeral of our deceased Brother, JOHN MORGAN.

By order of the W. M.
CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.
N. B.—Masonic Dress will be strictly observed. 6 6

☞ RISING STAR LODGE No. 126, A. Y. M.—The members and the fraternity generally are requested to meet at the Hall to-morrow, at 2:15 P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother MAX MAYER.

By order of the W. M. MICHAEL NISBET,
6 Secretary.

FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
Jones'
ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street,
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 13 smw tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ A N A P P E A L
IN BEHALF OF A HOSPITAL
FOR THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned, friends of the University of Pennsylvania, would earnestly invite the attention of the public to the following appeal in behalf of a Hospital to be connected with that institution.

Those who are most interested in the Medical School of the University, and best qualified to judge, have no doubt of the necessity of the measure proposed, and of its great importance, not only to the advancement of medical education, but to the charitable and commercial interests of the whole community.

They are convinced of the need of adopting, to its fullest extent, the practice of the best European schools in uniting daily hospital tuition with that of the lecture-rooms, laboratories and museums, as an integral feature of the regular medical course; and they believe that the necessity for this union is now so generally and strongly felt that no school can refuse to heed the demand.

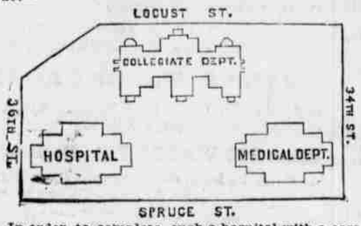
The Faculty of the University is well known to have uniformly insisted on the largest practicable amount of bedside study of medical and surgical diseases. The teaching of the city hospitals—in which its members have always more or less participated—has been faithfully supplemented by the demonstrations of the Universary Dispensary and Infirmary, under their immediate control. But, notwithstanding this constant association of their courses with a public hospital service, experience has shown the necessity of a hospital under the direction of the school, as an addition to its other resources.

Further, we have no hesitation in asserting that, as an object of charity, no less than one of educational policy, the contemplated hospital deserves the favorable consideration of our fellow-citizens. Although the number of sufferers from accident and disease is constantly increasing in our enormous working population, there is no corresponding growth in the provision for the medical and surgical aid to which these indispensable members of our community are entitled. The need of further hospital accommodation is shown by the numerous applications rejected at our hospitals from day to day. At the University alone, over three thousand persons have applied for relief in the past year, many of whom could only be properly treated in the wards of a hospital. The number of hospital beds now available in Philadelphia is well known to be too small in proportion to our population, and is very strikingly so when a comparison is instituted with the large cities of Europe.

While it must be conceded that increased hospital accommodation is needed in Philadelphia, it is no less clearly established that such increase should be secured, not so much by the enlargement of those already existing, as by the erection of new hospitals of moderate size, and situated in the most favorable hygienic localities. In this view, the position selected for the University Hospital is particularly favorable, while, at the same time, it possesses the advantage of being in the vicinity of the termini of the great railroads of our State.

The proposed undertaking is also justified by the important material interests involved, since, by favoring the concourse of students, a large sum of money is annually brought to and expended in this city. Thus, in the last sixty years, not less than twenty millions of dollars have been actually expended in Philadelphia by the medical students of the University alone, not to estimate the very large amounts which have been continually flowing to our city as a consequence of the intimate associations which they formed.

The trustees of the University have accordingly decided to devote a portion of their property in West Philadelphia large enough for the erection of an appropriate edifice, with sufficient space around it for all purposes of exercise and ventilation—the suggested plan thereof being shown by the following cut:—



In order to complete such a hospital with a complement of two hundred and fifty beds, and to maintain it in proper order and efficiency, a building and endowment fund will be required of AT LEAST SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Less than this might and will, of course, be made available, to a correspondingly limited extent, in a partially completed edifice with a smaller number of beds; but a million of dollars could be employed without extravagance, and with inestimable benefit to the sick and wounded, not only of our own community, but of the great manufacturing and mining districts by which we are surrounded.

In view, therefore, of the facts and considerations here presented, as to the *requirements of medical education*, the need of Philadelphia of *increased hospital accommodation*, and the *material advantage to our city*, we most earnestly commend the undertaking to our fellow-citizens, and to all the friends of the University:—

D. Hayes Agnew, M. D.,
Josiah Bacon,
Henry C. Baird,
Matthew Baird,
Horace Binney,
George W. Biddle,
Clement Biddle,
Thomas A. Biddle,
Samuel Bradford,
F. Carroll Brewster,
John C. Bullitt,
Washington Butcher,
Charles J. Biddle,
Clarence H. Clark,
Theodore Cuyler,
Joseph Carson, M. D.,
Horace Evans, M. D.,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Samuel Field,
E. H. Fitler,
A. H. Franciscus,
J. W. Forney,
Henry C. Gibson,
William G. Goodell, M.D.
George L. Harrison,
Joseph Harrison,
Henry Haines,
Isaac Hays, M. D.
Eugene A. Hoffman, D.D.
H. Lenox Hodge, M. D.
William Hunt, M. D.
William W. Harding,
George Harding,
Alfred Horner,
Charles Hartshorne.
Edw. Hartshorne, M. D.,
Wm. J. Horstmann,
John W. Jones,
Henry C. Lea,
Joseph Leidy, M. D.,
Samuel Lewis, M. D.,
Joshua B. Lippincott,
Saunders Lewis,
Henry Lewis,
Wm. Lilly,
Samuel Lilly, M. D.,
John F. Meigs, M. D.,
R. S. Mackenzie, M. D.,
Morton McMichael,
Joseph B. Myers,
R. C. McMurtrie,
Casper Morris, M. D.,
William F. Norris, M. D.,
John S. Newbold,
William Newell, M. D.,
Jacob Naylor,
Andrew Nebinger, M. D.,
John H. Packard, M. D.,
R. A. F. Penrose, M. D.,
William Pepper, M. D.,
W. P. Pepper,
Robert E. Peterson, M.D.,
Jesse Reynolds,
William G. Rhoads,
John M. Read,
Charles H. Rogers,
Robert F. Rogers, M. D.,
Charles L. Sharpless,
George W. Simons,
Charles Santee,
Thomas Sparks,
J. Dickinson Sergeant,
Albert H. Smith, M. D.,
Francis G. Smith, M. D.,
Alfred Stille, M. D.,
William A. Stokes,
William Struthers,
George Sharswood,
William D. Stroud, M. D.,
Robert Shoemaker,
Edward H. Trotter,
Thomas T. Tasker,
Edward Y. Townsend,
J. Edgar Thomson,
James Tyson, M. D.,
John P. Verree,
Henry M. Watts,
James V. Watson,
Charles E. Warburton,
Francis Wells,
Thompson Westcott,
William Weightman,
Samuel Welsh,
Samuel S. White,
James W. White,
Charles S. Wood,
H. C. Wood,
H. C. Wood, M. D.,
Richard Wood,
Randolph Wood. 11

☞ THE CITY TREASURER DELEGATES elected for PETER LANE, JR., will meet on TUESDAY NIGHT, after the election, at the WETHERILL HOUSE, SANSOM Street, above Sixth. 6 12 2t*

☞ GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
2 20 tf At No. 33 South SIXTH Street, Above Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREHOOMS, Nos. 223 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smwf

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1871.

The respective City Conventions will meet at the following places, to wit:—

Judiciary—Old Court House, S. E. corner Sixth and Chesnut strees.
District Attorney—New Court House, Sixth street, below Chesnut street.
Mayor—National Hall, Market street, west of Twelfth street.
City Solicitor—Court of Common Pleas room, State House.
City Treasurer—Concert Hall, Chesnut street, west of Twelfth street.
City Controller—Assembly Buildings, southwest corner Tenth and Chesnut streets.
City Commissioner — Concordia Hall, Callowhill street, west of Fourth street.
Prothonotary Court of Common Pleas—Arnold's Hall, Coates street, west of Second street, north side.
Coroner—Athletic Hall, Thirteenth street, above Jefferson street.

SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

Second District—Northeast corner Broad and Race streets.
Fourth District—Northeast corner Girard avenue and Alder street.

REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTIONS.

First District—S. W. corner Sixth and Dickerson streets.
Second District—S. E. corner Moyamensing avenue and Prime street.
Third District—Odd Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets.
Fourth District—O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets.
Fifth District—No. 603 Sansom street.
Sixth District—N. W. corner Merrick and Market streets.
Seventh District—No. 1417 Race street.
Eighth District—N. W. corner of West and Coates streets.
Ninth District—N. W. corner of Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
Tenth District—N. W. corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets.
Eleventh District—S. W. corner of Fifteenth and Thompson streets.
Twelfth District—S. W. corner of Fourth and George streets—Siner's Hotel.
Thirteenth District—S. E. corner Eleventh and Girard avenue.
Fourteenth District—S. E. corner Frankford road and Belgrade street.
Fifteenth District—Seventh and York streets—House of Peter B. Knechel.
Sixteenth District—Temperance Hall, Manayunk.
Seventeenth District—S. W. corner of Frankford road and Unity street.
Eighteenth District—S. E. corner Lancaster and Haverford avenues.

Under the revised rules of the party the Ward Executive Committees provide the place of meeting of the various Ward Conventions.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That Section 4, of Rule VI, be so construed that no person who is a delegate to any Ward Convention shall be chosen to organize such Ward Convention.

Resolved, That in Ward Conventions the Committee on Organization be selected the same as on contested seats.

Due notice will be given of the selection of the Temporary Chairmen of the above Conventions.

JOHN L. HILL, Chairman.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
MARSHALL C. HONG, } 6 9 4t

The following gentlemen were selected to organize the various conventions:—

Judiciary—William R. Thomas.
District Attorney—Isaac McBride.
Mayor—John McCullough.
Prothonotary Court of Common Pleas—John E. Littleton.
City Solicitor—John W. Donnelly.
City Controller—William H. Johnson.
City Treasurer—George G. Shoch.
City Commissioner—Charles A. Porter.
Coroner—William Dawson.

Second Senatorial District—Marshall C. Hong.
Fourth Senatorial District—Charles Boothroyd.

1st Representative District—John McConnell.
2d " " William B. R. Selby.
3d " " Joseph R. Lyndall.
4th " " Edward McCann.
5th " " Benjamin Huckel.
6th " " John W. Baker.
7th " " John Stuard, Jr.
8th " " Edward A. Howell.
9th " " Thomas Cochran.
10th " " William M. Neill.
11th " " Dr. J. F. Holt.
12th " " William Siner.
13th " " E. F. Stewart.
14th " " John Cloud.
15th " " Adam Myers, Jr.
16th " " George J. Wolf.
17th " " Col. James Ashworth.
18th " " Wm. Ellwood Rowan.

Resolution adopted electing as watchers, in the Eighteenth Division, Twenty-sixth ward, at the primary election to be held on TUESDAY, June 13, ROBERT ANDERSON and ALEXANDER STEWART.

JOHN L. HILL, Chairman.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
M. C. HONG, } 6 12 2t

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FACULTY OF ARTS.
JUNE 6, 1871.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the JUNIOR, SOPHOMORE and FRESHMAN classes will be held daily (except Saturday), from June 9 to June 26, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The CORNER-STONE of the new College Building in West Philadelphia will be laid on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 15th, at 5 o'clock.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to any of the College classes will be examined in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock; and in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, June 29.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 10 13trp Secretary of the Faculty.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD LEASE.
STOCKHOLDERS
of the
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
are invited to sign a consent to lease the works to the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
now ready at the offices of
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman,
No. 218 S. Delaware avenue;
D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 S. Third street;
GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 Walnut street;
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut st.
BULL & NORTH, Third and Dock streets.
May 18, 1871. 6 10 10t

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

6 10 3w A. HORNER, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.
ASSETS OVER.....$3,000,000
TRUSTEES.
Alexander Whilldin, | Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
George Nugent, | Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock, | James L. Claghorn,
J. Edgar Thomson, | Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts, | L. M. Whilldin,
Philip B. Mingle, | George W. Hill,
John Wanamaker.
PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. HILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEORGE NUGENT.
ACTUARY,
JOHN G. SIMS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN S. WILSON.
6 19 fmw3m

LADIES' LINEN SUITINGS
AT
MILLIKEN'S,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.
BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
Selling Retail at about Wholesale Prices.
PLAIN BUFF LINEN LAWNS, MODE COLORED LINENS.
FINE NATURAL FLAX COLORED LINENS, CHOCOLATE COL'D LINENS
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
FINE WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED IRISH LINENS.
Fine assortment of Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Swiss and India Mulls, Tarlatans, French Muslins, Nainsooks, Soft-finish Cambrics, etc. etc.
BARGAIN LOT OF IRISH LINENS.
A few pieces of REAL GOOD IRISH LINEN, suitable for Shirting or for Ladies' use, at 37½ cents per yard; regular price 50 cents.
Also, a few more pieces of the FINE LINEN at $5 PER PIECE.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
Have just received a Fresh Assortment of
LLAMA LACE POINTES
AND
LLAMA LACE SACQUES,
Which they offer at
Exceedingly Low Prices.
8 22 wfm8mrp

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS,
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. 4 13 2mrp

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 3 3 tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES—JUNE 1, 1871:—

MANSION HOUSE—Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL—Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel P. O., Northumberland county.
WHITE HOUSE—F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE—G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY—L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
HYGEIAN HOME—Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS—John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE—Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.
DOUTY HOUSE—H. Haffered, Shamokin P. O., Northumberland county. 6 9 2aw 2m

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY.
THIS POPULAR FAMILY HOUSE OPENS ON THE 20th INST.
For rooms, etc., apply to
LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 9 19t* CAPE MAY CITY.

PARRY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(NEAR WEST POINT).
This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHAS. W. HENDRIX,
Highland Falls, New York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL,
COZZENS' DOCK,
HUDSON RIVER,
IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c.,
Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

FAMILIES DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS AT FRIENDS' COTTAGE, facing the Ocean and Congress Hall lawns, should make early application to
A. P. COOK, Proprietress,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
$15 per week through June. 6 10 tf

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
Invite attention to their large assortment o
GAS FIXTURES
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,
Which they offer at prices
Lower than Ever Before Known.
6 5 1mrp

REFRIGERATORS.
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT
Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.
P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.
No. 39 North NINTH Street,
5 30 1m4p BELOW ARCH STREET.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET
CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
GAS FIXTURES.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

25 Cents per Yard,
By the Roll,
4-4 MATTING.
5-4 do. 30 Cents.
ALSO,
Best Parlor Matting.
3-4 and 7-8 Stair do.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S
SAFES
Best Quality AND Lowest Prices
MARVIN'S
SAFES
Largest Assortment!
MARVIN'S
SAFES
721 CHESNUT St.
(MASONIC HALL.
5 5 fmw6m

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street.
BELOW WALNUT.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHAETONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and Wms] No. 618 SWANSON St. above Queen.

THE FALL OF THE COMMUNE.

From the London Saturday Review.

At last the reign of the Commune is over, and one of the strangest forms of government the world has ever seen has disappeared amidst bloodshed, fire, and general ruin. For two months the Commune has been master of Paris, has wielded its resources, controlled its inhabitants, and made it defy the rest of France. A concurrence of circumstances without parallel placed this power in its hands. The Emperor chose to make war while utterly unprepared. His precipitation led to the disaster of Sedan, then Sedan led to the revolution of September, and the installation of a Republican Government led to the arming of all the dangerous classes of Paris. When peace came there was no French Government able to think and act for France. M. Jules Favre, a weak-minded and emotional Republican, could not think of disarming other Republicans, or of allowing the Germans to disarm them. Subsequently he asked pardon of God and man for not having accepted Prince Bismarck's suggestion that the terms of capitulation should include the disarming of the National Guard. His pardon may be easily granted, for it needs much less than omniscience to know that a gushing rhetorician raised to precarious power for a moment is not the man to appreciate the gravity of political dangers. When it was too late the Government of which he was a member decided to deprive the National Guard of its artillery. The attempt was made in the true modern French fashion. Nothing was thought of, no preparations were made. The Government troops easily captured the artillery, but no one had recollected that artillery cannot move itself. So the troops had to sit where they were till horses should come. Meanwhile the people began to talk to the troops, and it suddenly struck these warriors that there was no reason why they should slay one man more than another. French society had been decomposed into those loose and conflicting elements which it is the one business of society to make into a whole. No one could see why one man, or one cause, or one set of theorists should be preferred to another. A few resolute men saw their opportunity and seized on the Government of Paris. What was called the Government instantly effaced itself. It made no appeal, it ran no danger. It merely walked off gently and prudently to Versailles, and left Paris to take care of itself. The day of the insurrection had been stained by the murder of two generals in cold blood, and a few days subsequently, either in a panic or at the instigation of those who wished to bring matters to a crisis, a body of armed men fired on an unarmed crowd in the Rue de la Paix. The effect was exactly the same as when the same manœuvre had been practised by the Emperor at the time of the *coup d'etat*. The citizens were cowed, and the National Guard could no longer retreat from their position. The reign of the Commune was definitely installed, and it soon appeared that the ruling body consisted of two sections—a larger body, properly called the Commune, consisting of persons elected or supposed to have been elected by the different districts of Paris; and a smaller body who exercised the real control, and who were either composed of, or were guided by, the Internationale, a secret society instituted for establishing a brotherhood of Socialism and Republicanism in every country. It soon appeared, however, that the new Government did not govern so badly as had been expected; that it preserved some sort of public order, and was courteous to foreigners; and that it was really supported by a considerable amount of public opinion in Paris. The claims and wrongs of Paris were thus forced on the attention of Europe, and it was generally acknowledge that, if the real issue between Paris and Versailles had been whether Paris and the large towns of France should be kept down by the army of a Government supported by the priests and peasants of rural France, it was Paris that had the best of the argument. It was notoriously true, moreover, that the republic was not only in danger, but was doomed so far as the Assembly of Versailles could doom it, and the Parisians who thought a republic worth fighting for had at least the excuse of knowing that, if they did not fight for it, no one else would. It has been natural in England to talk of the government of the Commune as of the government of the mob, and the lesson is supposed to be set us by the catastrophe of Paris not to deal gently with our own mobs in case of need. Certainly English mobs should be summarily put down with as much force as may be necessary. But there is very little similarity between the Commune and an English mob, excepting so far as that in each case it is the lowest classes of society threatening the higher. An English mob is a tumultuary gathering of useless, obnoxious people, with no definite purpose and no notion of fighting, whose principal if not only object is to see how much the Bobbies under the direction of a tearful Secretary of State can be got to stand. The police persuade them to go away, their leader is made a County Court Judge, and the matter is at an end. The reason why such mobs should be at once put down is that the persons composing them are perilously demoralized by having their respect for the law diminished, and that they subject large numbers of quiet, orderly persons to inconvenience and danger. Who can think that such a description can be applied to the character and doings of the Commune during the last two months? The Commune had distinct aims, a distinct organization, and has fought with courage and resolution. It had a cause and a power of its own. It formed a body of enemies to those who differed from it. It had a creed in which it believed, which it was prepared to promulgate and to defend at every risk. It was forced into prominence by the extraordinary accident of having a fortified city and an unlimited supply of warlike stores delivered into his hands at a moment when there was no Government and no army to oppose it. The Red Revolutionists are a party in France just as the Imperialists and Legitimists are a party. One French party was inside Paris, and a combination of other parties was outside Paris. This is probably the explanation of the curious mixture of apathy and bitterness which France has exhibited during the struggle. It looked on with something bordering on equanimity to see which party would win, while the members of every party secretly chuckled over the glorious license of partisan vengeance in which they proposed to revel if their party happened to be successful. The balance was tolerably equal so long as civilian France was left to itself, but gradually the prisoners from Germany came up, and the army decided the contest. This shows a state of things even more dangerous to France than if France had really been for two months under the rule of a mob. Paris, until the incendiarism began, suffered much less than it would have suffered from mob rule, but it suffered less because the mischief of distinct fanatical parties has eaten into the heart of France, and each triumphant party strives to act, not as a mob, but as a Government. What is the exact creed of the Red Republicans, and what are the principles and opinions they so tenaciously defend, it might be hard to state positively. They are in some degree Socialists, although Socialism does not appear to influence them so powerfully as might be expected from the language of those who always call them Socialists because this is the strongest term of abuse at hand. They are filled with a deep hatred and envy of all persons who have the advantages which wealth, education, and station confer. They detest above all thing strong centralized military powers. This is the link that binds together in their ranks the adventurers driven from Poland, from Germany, and from Italy. They hate and despise the priests, whom they look on as the tools and slaves of these military powers, and they revolt from the religion which they regard these priests as teaching in the interest of despotisms. In their fanaticism they are capable of all the acts in which fanatics rejoice. They have burnt the noblest buildings of Paris, not only to gratify a momentary thirst for vengeance, but to show their horror of all the things on which their enemies—the kings, and priests, and soldiers, and courtiers—delight. The destruction of the Tuileries, of the Sainte Chapelle, and the Hotel de Ville stand on very much the same footing as the destruction of the abbeys and cathedrals of Scotland by the followers of John Knox; and it only seems different to us at first because we are accustomed to the fierceness and vandalism of religious sects, but we are not familiar with the notion of an equal fervor of political hatred.

France is now transported with just indignation at the burning of Paris, and foreigners can find no words too strong to condemn the atrocities with which the Commune has closed its career. If men choose to fill their hearts with unreasoning hatreds, and in their blind fury to spare nothing by which their neighbors set store, it is not because they are fanatics that a word is to be whispered in their defense. The Commune has been stamped with the infamy of this odious incendiarism, just as the First Republic was stamped with the infamy of the September massacres and the murder of Marie-Antoinette. But if we look at the future politics of France, we are bound to confess that the punishment which will follow on this dreadful act will not be in all probability the ending of the present troubles of the country. If this punishment is inflicted in the spirit which freely finds expression at Versailles, if the thirst for blood of a beaten and demoralized military class is gratified, if reaction goes so far as to let Ultramontanism become rampant, the hatred of the beaten party will not only be intensified, but will communicate itself to thousands who are new more or less indifferent. But even if things go on as well as can be hoped for, if M. Thiers remains master of the situation, and undertakes the task assigned him in the spirit of a statesman, it is impossible not to see, in the reign of the Commune and in the burning of Paris, symptoms of a malady which affects France much too radically for any Government to cure quickly or easily. Perhaps it is some of the smaller signs of the times that are most worth noticing. The picture of the inhabitants of Paris filling up every assailable crevice on the outside of their houses to prevent women and children from throwing down petroleum, the firemen called by the Government pumping petroleum into the houses they were pretending to save, the regiments of Amazons, and the disgusting insults bestowed by the women of Versailles on these Amazons when captured, leave an impression of a generation grown up, and a generation growing up, in an atmosphere of recklessness, fanaticism, treachery, and cruel cowardice which is perhaps more painful than this of hearing that all that made Paris grand and beautiful is gone or injured. Nor are we sure that this burning of Paris will not have a sort of fascination in time for some of the French themselves. However much they have nominally disapproved of the reign of terror, a large class of the *litterateurs* of France have always shown a pride in the excesses of Jacobinism. They like to think that Frenchmen dare to do and dream of doing things which it would not enter into the hearts of other men to conceive. The burning of Paris is but the end of a sensation novel on the largest possible scale, and the countrymen of Eugene Sue and Dumas will relish the thought of a catastrophe so diabolically grand. A French journal published in the interests of imperialism a few days ago indulged in a series of sneers at the Commune, as a mere pigmy by the side of the Revolution of 1793. It did nothing strong, terrible, and worthy to be called revolutionary. It had not the *orgueil du mal*, as the journalist expressed it—it had no proper pride in being transcendently wicked. This reproach at least is now taken away. The Commune will be no longer sneered at as a pigmy. It has graven its terrible history on Paris far more effectually than if it had sent some hundred priests and aristocrats to the guillotine, and the Frenchmen who ask for signs of the *orgueil du mal* before they can worship and admire anything will admit that in this respect the detested Commune has shown itself worthy of its country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure it, Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 27 mwf§

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle. 11 28mwf§

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of '70..... 2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,2

Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,250
United States Government Loans	325,993
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,088
Loans on Collateral Security	81,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,900,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

FIRE ASSOCIATION, No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	24,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell,
Samuel Floyd.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870..... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

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THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant-Secretary.

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No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
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John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

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WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

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ESTABLISHED 1803.

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$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
$80,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
$00,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	23,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727·27

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
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William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
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George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

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A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
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JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION, $7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871, $255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870.....$128,851·78

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INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

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Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

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Nemesis, Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M
City of London, Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 10, at 12 M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 13, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
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Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

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The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

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The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct on Tuesday, June 13, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, June 9.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

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The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 17, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 17.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

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The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N C., on Thursday, June 22, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, June 30.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

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WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

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The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, June 15, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

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EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

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OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines,
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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
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SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River,
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

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JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in success

FOREIGN NOTES.

—There is nothing more puzzling to ordinary minds than "book-keeping by double entry," and it is advisable that no one should ever attempt to keep his accounts on this system unless he fully understands it. A well-meaning public accountant in India has, it appears, lately come to trouble owing to misunderstanding the nature of this simple process. A certain gentleman, says a Lahore paper, was recently appointed to a station not a thousand miles from the capital of the Punjaub. After a short time he submitted his accounts according to rule to the head office. The various bills of receipts and expenditure were being rapidly passed, when a clerk of unnatural brilliance pounced on a bill in wh ch 20,000 bricks were charged for twice over. The question was at once sent to the gentleman, whether he had got altogether forty thousand bricks on such a date, and, if so, why he had divided the item into two? "Oh, dear no," he said, "I only got twenty thousand bricks, but you told me to put everything down by *double entry*, so I put the bricks down twice. All the other charges are the same." To the horror of the whole department it was found only too true. The receipt side was then examined, but it was consoling to find that with an instinctive acumen worthy of a higher appointment, the gentleman had here limited himself to *single entry*.

—The *Liberte* of Brussels has published a remarkable article on the part played by the bourgeoisie since 1789. The following are extracts from it:—"After reigning eighty years the bourgeoisie is exhausted. There remains to it neither an institution nor an idea nor a man. We knew this since the 2d of December, but the fresh proof is convincing. Of all that the bourgeoisie has created nothing can last, because nothing has vitality in itself. It is enough that the poor be armed or the army be wanting in discipline for the edifice to crumble at once. There is no principle of resistance in the bourgeoisie itself; its individual egotism has rendered it so unsocial that it is not even one body. It collects only to entrust others with its defense. What would become of it in Germany if a feudal emperor did not protect it? Where would it be in France at the end of two weeks if Charette and Cathelineau had not flown to its assistance? La Vendee protecting '89 is '82 apostatizing and abdicating. And, indeed, what can come out of the present crisis but the old monarchical, religious, and feudal society, or revolutionary socialism? Between these two worlds the bourgeoisie has not even found a place to die worthily. While its destinies are accomplished it holds aloof or utters miserable calumnies in its journals against its conquerors. History has nothing to compare with this fall. Feudality perished nobly in its crusades, and was extinguished on the sepulchre of its God. . . . The monarchical nobility died heroically on the scaffold, but before it fell it had the night of the 4th of August, a wondrous testament in which shone the greatness of its soul and its appreciation of the new time coming. It was, in short, the nobles who took the bourgeoisie by the hand to initiate it into the world it wished to govern. What would the first middle-class assemblies have been without the nobility from M. de Mirabeau to M. de Robespierre?"

—One of the drawbacks of elevated public position, says an English paper, is that its possessor is always expected to be on his best behavior. He is not allowed to indulge even in "pleasant faults," and in particular is expected to be dismally select in the range of his personal acquaintance. The Governor-General of India has been lately compromised—or was supposed to be so—by a lapse of the latter kind. According to accounts received by the mail just arrived it seems that Mr. Seward, the American statesman, who is on a tour in India, called upon Lord Mayo, and brought with him a letter of introduction from a no less improbable person than Brigham Young. Anglo-Indian society, like society elsewhere, does not require much to set it talking; and a very small opening affords room for a great deal of scandal. Could it be that this blameless nobleman had been corrupted by reading Mr. Dixon's "Spiritual Wives," and that he was in communication with the Mormon chief with a view of going over to Utah in the sense in which we speak of going over to Rome? The scandal, as far as Lord Mayo is concerned, was, however, set at rest by a very simple discovery—that the letter was not intended for Lord Mayo, but for another person. This other person is a lord also, and there is some excuse for Mr. Seward, in his severe republican simplicity, failing to distinguish sufficiently between one lord and another, especially when the names have the same number of syllables accented in the same manner. However that may be, the missive was intended for Lord Milton instead of Lord Mayo, who will now have to explain, instead of the Viceroy, how it was that he got into *cette galere*.

—An ingenious countryman of ours has been measuring the duration of a lightning-flash. Considering that he makes it out to be only about the five-hundredth part of a second, there may be suspicion upon the accuracy of the estimation, for where is the sense that can appreciate such an interval? But there are simple and certain means for measurements even more minute than this. In the actual case before us the only apparatus was a cardboard disk, rotating at a great but a known velocity, and with a hole in its edge. The observer placed his eye behind the disk, and when a flash came he saw the hole lengthened into a streak by the lightning shining through it as it moved. The length of the streak showed how much the disk moved while the flash lasted; it was just the fortieth of a circle. The card turned once in the twelfth part of a second, so the flash lasted the fortieth of a twelfth of a second—that is, one four hundred and eightieth of a second. When next you use the expression "as quick as lightning" you may speak by the card.

—In these scientific times a new theory is not much of a novelty perhaps; but Mr. C. F. Varley, an English engineer, has started one on the subject of subterranean electrical disturbances, of which more probably will be heard. Immediately after the earthquakes of the 17th of March, it was observed that powerful positive electrical currents were rushing towards England through the two Anglo-American telegraph cables broken in Newfoundland. Mr. Varley thereupon rears his speculation that some earthquakes may be due to subterranean electricity. He argues or suggests that as the hot centre of the earth is approached a layer of hot dried rock may be found, which is an insulator, while the red-hot mass lower down is a conductor.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must becertified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35 Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86 Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89.

6 6 1aw4t

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing the Public Schools with Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal," will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Public Education, S. E. corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, from shippers and miners only (pursuant to an ordinance of Councils), until SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, till 12 o'clock M.

The proposals, which will include the storage of the coal, must be for separate districts, as follows:—

First dist., comprising	1,	2, 3, 4, and 26th	wards.
Second " "		5, 7, 8, and 9th	"
Third " "		6, 11, 12, and 13th	"
Fourth " "		10, 14, 15, 20, and 29th	"
Fifth " "		16, 17, 18, 19, and 28th	"
Sixth " "		21st	"
Seventh " "		22d	"
Eighth " "		23d	"
Ninth " "		24 and 27th	"
Tenth " "		25th	"

There will be two sizes required, egg and stove, and the ton 2240 pounds. Each and every ton of said coal shall be weighed at the place of delivery, in the presence of a proper person to be deputed by each sectional board as weigher (subject to the approval of the Committee on Supplies), who shall keep an accurate account of each load of coal delivered, its exact weight as ascertained by correct scales; and no bill shall be approved for such coal unless an affidavit of the weigher shall accompany such bill, setting forth by what contractor the coal was delivered, the date of delivery of each load, the number of tons and the quality of coal delivered, and whether weighed at the place of delivery.

Proposals will be received at the same time for Kindling Wood and Charcoal that may be required.

By order Committee on Supplies.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
Secretary.

6 12cod 16 24

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp4

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.

On and after MONDAY, June 12, 1871,

TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places, via New Jersey Southern Railroad.

The 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. lines leave Walnut street wharf, all others will leave from Market street Ferry (upper side).

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·15 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·15 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 8·30 A. M.; returning, leave Oxford at 3·40 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—The short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (Accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·35 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·50 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.

Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a. m. and 6·45 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 8·00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

June 5, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	6·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a. m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, For West Manayunk at 8·45 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 10·10 a. m.

For Belmont at 8·45 and 11·30 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6·30 P. M.

Leave Belmont at 6·24 and 10·26 a. m., 12·14 noon, 2·45 and 5·30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·30, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 40·5 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, [illegible] m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·20 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·20, 3·30, 4·20, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·58, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·36, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., ·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 2·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 6·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Springfield or Schurr's Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 5·30 and 7 a. m., and 4·30 and 6·15 p. m. down trains, and the 9 a. m. and 4, 5·30, and 6·25 p. m. up trains are the only trains that stop at Springfield.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·15 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·30 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 24.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·25 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 2·30, and 6·45 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

EXTRA SUNDAY TRAINS.

On and after June 4, 1871, an Extra Passenger Train will leave West Chester at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia at 6¾ P. M. for West Chester. These trains stop at all stations.

May 29, 1871. H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P.M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·20 P. M.
First Pacific Express	9 45 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·20 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other tr

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The Work at the Office of the Building Inspectors—A List of the Principal Buildings to be Erected.

We present below a list of the principal buildings for the erection of which permits have been taken out at the office of the Building Inspectors during the first ten days of the present month:—

Dwellings.—Two on Kater street, near Twenty-second, 18 by 28, two stories; permit by Levi R. King.

Nine on Manton street, west of Eighteenth, 16 by 28, two stories; permit by John L. Galloway.

Two on Passyunk avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, 15 by 36, two stories; permit by William F. Nichols.

Thirty six on May street and Seventh street, below Fitzwater, 13 by 28, three stories; permit by D. C. Cleaver.

Two on Richard street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, 16 by 25, two stories; permit by Thomas Livingston.

Three on Spencer street, above Main Falls of the Schuylkill, 16 by 34, three stories, and two on summer road, at Main, of the same description; permits by D. B. Ruffner.

Twenty-three on Seventh, Eighth and on McClellan, between Seventh and Eighth streets, 13 by 16 and 28 by 40, all two stories high, and permits by James McKenna.

Two at northeast corner of Twenty-first and Carpenter streets, 17 by 38, three stories; permit by David Rankin.

One on Robinson street, opposite St. John's Church, Manayunk, 25 by 68, four stories; permit by Stewart & McAlearnon.

Three at the northwest corner of Seventh and Morris, 16 by 42, two stories; permit by Manning R. Clover.

Five at the corner of Thirty-eighth and Rockland, 16 by 32, three stories; permit by T. Gorham.

Three at the corner of Thirty-eighth and Haverford streets, 18 by 60, three stories; permit by the same.

Two at the corner of Forty-sixth and Huron streets, 16 by 28, two stories; permit by William Ker.

Eleven at the southeast corner of Marshall and Brown, 17½ by 57, four stories; permit by William C. McPherson.

Sixteen on Edgement, between Ann and Maple, 14 and 28, two stories; permit by Charles Judge.

Four at the corner of Shackamaxon and Allen streets, 16 by 32, two stories; permit by the same.

Two on Cedar street, above Ann, 16 by 40, two stories; permit by the same.

Two on Cumberland street, west of Gunner's run, 18 by 30, three stories; permit by the same.

Eight on Palethorp street, between Berks and Norris, 14 by 26, two stories; permit by William Coulston.

Seven on Fifth street, below Susquehanna avenue, 15 by 38, three stories; permit by the same.

Six on Dauphin, between Mutter and Hancock, 15 by 32, three stories; permit by William Schaller.

Two on Howard street, below Diamond, 12 by 28, two stories; permit by Eli Loux.

Two on Hancock, above York, 13 by 28, two stories; permit by Philip Conway.

One on the west side of Broad, above Master, 25 by 100, three stories; permit by Williams & McNichol.

Two at the corner of Jasper and Huntingdon, 16 by 32, two stories; permit by E. Snyder.

Seven on Orkney street, below Diamond, 12 by 26, two stories; permit by Jesse C. Coulston.

Four on Broad street, above Rising Sun lane, 16 by 66, three stories; permit by Wm. A. Stevens.

Two on Leiper street, below Oxford road, Frankford, 18 by 51, three stories; permit by John Harding.

Four at the corner of Erie avenue and Sixth street, 12 by 28, two stories; permit by Robert McCracken.

Four on Dacota street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, 12 by 20, two stories; permit by Benjamin Senderlin.

Four at the corner of Nineteenth and Turner streets, 14 by 42, three stories; permit by B. F. Hallenback.

Two on Ninth street, below Berks, 13 by 28, two stories; permit by Naylor & Parker.

Eleven on Coral street, between Otis and Moore, 16 by 40, three stories; permit by Penrose Millette.

Two at the corner of Norris and Taggart streets, 16 by 34, three stories; permit by Jacob Bieber.

Shops.—On Pearl street, below Sixteenth, 15 by 17, two stories; permit by Patrick McAlear.

On Second, below Master, 18 by 32, one story; permit by Thomas Brown.

On Tulip, below Dauphin, 18 by 36, three stories; permit by James Pollock & Son.

At the corner of Jasper and Huntingdon, 30 by 35, two stories; permit by E. Snyder.

Ice Depot.—At the southwest corner of Eleventh and Willow streets, 124 by 173, one story, 12 feet high; permit by Thomas Cahill for the Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Stables.—On Hope street, below Susquehanna avenue, 28 by 28, two stories; permit by William Steele.

On McKean avenue, west of Manheim street, Germantown, 33 by 20, two stories; permit by Thomas W. Wright.

Stores and Dwellings.—One at the corner of Seventh and Sears streets, 18 by 38, three stories; permit to Joseph Mekeal.

One at No. 1931 Germantown avenue, 16 by 53, three stories; permit by Albert G. Wheatland.

Factory.—At No. 126 Edward street, 22 by 120, three stories; permit by Gotthard Frick, and a stable at the same place, 30 by 30, two stories high.

Stores.—Two at No. 244 S. Second street, 23 by 105, four stories; permit by Philip H. Somerset.

Ice House.—On Twenty-fifth street, between Poplar street and Girard avenue, 36 by 36, three stories; permit by Gotthard Frick.

Slaughter House.—On Park street, west of Twentieth, 16 by 37, two stories; permit by Samuel R. Bender.

THE FAIRMOUNT PARK ART ASSOCIATION.—On Saturday last the following communication, signed by twenty-five prominent citizens, was submitted to the Park Commission, and was by them referred to the Committee on Plans and Improvements:—

Since it is desirable to increase the appreciation and love of art in our midst; to add to the number of its votaries, promote the refinements of life consequent thereon, and encourage artists in the practice of their profession.

And since it is commendable to erect statues, busts, and other works of art to the honor and memory of eminent persons and their deeds, in order that their good example and influence may be more permanently exerted in fostering a spirit of emulation and ambition in our people;

And whereas, These results may be better secured and the good effects thereof more generally obtained by the accumulation of objects of art in one enclosure visited by the greatest number of people;

And whereas, It is desirable to enhance the beauties and attractions of the park by a means in which all may gladly participate;

Therefore we, whose names are affixed to the following constitution, have formed ourselves into a society to be styled the "Fairmount Park Art Association," which society shall have for its object the accumulation of a fund by means of annual contributions of small fixed sums of money by the members thereof, and by legacies, donations, etc., which fund shall be devoted to and employed in adorning Fairmount Park with works of art, either of a memorial nature or otherwise.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Fairmount Park:—

We, the undersigned, have read and considered the project of the Fairmount Park Art Association, as it is above set forth, and hereby signify our sympathy with and hearty concurrence in the said project, and respectfully ask your honorable body to give the countenance and support of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park to the proposed Fairmount Park Association.

Henry Lewis,	C. H. Clark,
James L. Claghorn,	S. A. Caldwell,
Joseph L. Lovering,	Fairman Rogers,
Henry C. Carey,	J. B. Lippincott,
C. Macalester,	Alexander Henry,
Henry C. Lea,	C. L. Borie,
A. E. Borie,	J. W. Field,
Charles Gibbons,	H. P. Borie,
Ferd. J. Dreer,	John Sartain,
Wilson C. Swann,	C. L. Ogden,
M. Baird,	Edwin H. Fitler,
W. J. Horstmann,	H. C. Howell.
Alexander Brown,	

PRIZE-FIGHT AT BRIDESBURG.—Hunter's wharf, on the Delaware, just this side of Bridesburg, is becoming a famous locality for pugilistic contests. At daylight yesterday morning Officers Landenburger and Nugent, of the Eighteenth district, saw a large crowd on the wharf, and suspecting that no good was going on, ran down the wharf to ascertain the cause of the Sunday congregation. Some fellows on the outposts gave the alarm to their brother roughs, and the whole crowd jumped into boats and rowed away. It was found that a prize-fight had been in progress, and the policemen saw in the boats a couple of men—evidently the principals—with damaged eyes, flute lips, and otherwise battered faces.

THE NEW LIBRARY.—The new library building recently erected by Mr. Bucknell, at Crozer Theological Seminary, Upland, Pa., will be opened with appropriate services, and an address by the Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., of New York city, on Wednesday afternoon, June 14, at 3 o'clock.

THE ASPIRANTS.

The Men who are Anxious to be our Municipal Officers.

On Wednesday morning next the various Republican City, State Senatorial, and State Representative Conventions will meet to select candidates for the offices of trust and honor that are to be filled at the coming election. We present below a list of the Republican aspirants for these local honors:—

For Mayor—M. Hall Stanton, President of the Board of Education; William S. Stokley, United States Assessor, Second district; Hon. John P. Verree, Guardian of the Poor; Richard Stokes.

For Judge of the District Court—Amos Briggs; Charles E. Lex; and James T. Mitchell.

For City Solicitor—General C. H. T. Collis; Thomas J. Worrell (present incumbent); John C. Redheffer, Thirteenth ward.

For Coroner—J. G. L. Brown (present incumbent); John C. Sees (his deputy); William H. Seixas; Captain J. R. Sackett; Captain William F. Thomas; Dr. H. N. Uhler; John H. Parker; Joseph Ash.

For District Attorney—William B. Mann; Moses A. Dropsie.

For City Controller—Samuel P. Hancock (present incumbent); H. S. Moore, Second ward.

For City Treasurer—Peter Lane, Jr., Assistant United States Assessor, Third district; P. A. B. Widener; Alexander M. Fox; David Jones (present Chief Clerk).

For Prothonotary C. P.—Captain Richard Donegan (present incumbent), Wm. Read, Major Richard Ellis, John A. Loughridge, Robt. T. Gill, L. B. Thomas, Frederick Dittman.

For City Commissioner—Major Alexander McCuen (present incumbent), Wm. G. Simon, Oliver Wilson, E. R. Biles, and Charles Peak.

LEGISLATIVE.

For Senator, Second District—Joseph Glading, Tenth ward; A. Wilson Henszey, Robert Johnstone, Charles O'Neill, and Elisha W. Davis.

For Senator, Fourth District—Geo. Connell.

The candidates for Representatives in the various districts are as follows:—

First District—George Hanley Smith, Samuel P. Thompson, and Lieut. Whilldin D. Halfman.

Fourth District—William Elliott.

Sixth District—W. Duffy, Dr. Horace Stille.

Seventh District—W. Marshall, H. J. Potts.

Eighth District—John E. Reyburn (present incumbent), Samuel Daniels, George J. Graham, Albert C. Drovin.

Ninth District—William H. Vogdes, Hector T. Fenton, and Edward J. Spangler.

Tenth District—S. M. Hager, Joseph A. Geisz.

Eleventh District—Joseph B. Hancock, Henry Snyder, George W. Carpenter, Theodore Young, Frederick A. Van Cleve, and Robert Roberts.

Thirteenth District—John Dumbell (present incumbent), Samuel Strock, Theodore Hartley, William F. Johnstone, and George Wentz.

Fourteenth District—John Lamon (present incumbent), and Richard P. Andress.

Fifteenth District—Adam Albright (present incumbent).

Sixteenth District—Joseph M. Hill, Thomas Dutton, Anthony D. Levering.

Seventeenth District—G. Howard Griffiths and Charles B. Salter.

Eighteenth District—Dr. James N. Marks, ex-Collector of the Port, D. Oram Young, George C. Jervis, and J. Stanley Bruner.

—The following gentlemen have been, by the City Executive Committee, selected to organize the various conventions:—

Judiciary—William R. Thomas.
District Attorney—Isaac McBride.
Mayor—John McCullough.
Prothonotary Court of Common Pleas—John E. Littleton.
City Solicitor—John W. Donnelly.
City Controller—William H. Johnson.
City Treasurer—George G. Shoch.
City Commissioner—Charles A. Porter.
Coroner—William Dawson.

2d Senatorial District—Marshall C. Hong.
4th Senatorial District—Charles Boothroyd.

GARROTERS.

A Man Knocked Down and Robbed of $400 this Morning in Port Richmond.

About 5 o'clock this morning Officer McDonough, of the Eighteenth district, observed at the corner of Richmond and Huntingdon streets three men, who were secretly engaged in counting some money. The officer quietly withdrew for a while, and secured the assistance of Officers McDonald and Rotan. The three officials then made a break for the money-changers and captured them. They were taken to the station-house, and two of them gave the names of John Glenn and Arthur McConnell.

The name of the third party taken into custody is not given, because at the hearing before Alderman Neall it was discovered he was in no way connected with the other two, that he had come up a few minutes previously, and was curiously watching the pair, just as the officer did in the first place. Shortly after the prisoners had been locked up in the cell a man named Kern entered. He stated that he is a boatman, that he had been attacked, knocked down, and robbed of a pocket-book containing $428 and a number of bills of lading.

The prisoners were immediately trotted out of the cell, and Mr. Kern recognized them as the parties who had plundered him. McConnell had previously been searched, and in his possession was found a pocket-book, a pair of steel knuckles, and a large lever scale such as is used by butchers. This article, it is supposed, he carried with him to be used as an offensive weapon. The pocket-book was shown to Mr. Kern, and he identified it as his property. All the money was recovered and handed over to its owner. The prisoners, as stated, were before Alderman Neall, and were each placed in $800 bail.

A YOUTH WITH A STRAIGHT FLUSH OF MONEY.—On Saturday last a lad named Joshua Lumley, recently set free from the House of Refuge, was arrested in Frankford on a warrant which had been issued by Alderman Castor, based on the following facts:—Lumley has no visible means of support, and yet lately it has been observed that he had no lack of money in his possession, and the which also he spent with a liberal hand. He bought two horses and wagons and was otherwise prodigal in his expenditures. He was arrested as before stated, and in his pocket was found a balance of $89. When asked to explain as to the manner he acquired the cash he made many contradictory statements, one of which was the rather absurd story to the effect that he had been in New York and found while there a pocket-book containing $291 lying on the sidewalk. The alderman has held him for a further hearing, as it is supposed that the boy has stolen the cash from some of the neighbors.

A MAN BLACKJACKED AT BROAD AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—Suddenly, at midnight on Saturday last a man was blackjacked at Broad and Washington streets. Officer McVeagh observed the transaction, and he gave chase to the assailant, who ran into an all-night house, through into the yard, followed at the heels by the policeman. The fellow tried to make use of the fence, but he was not quick enough, and he was captured. The officer marched him out, but he had proceeded no further with his charge than a couple of pavements from the tavern when suddenly two men ran out of the drinkery, attacked the policeman, and beat him badly. In the melee the prisoner escaped, but the two assailants were arrested by reason of assistance having arrived. When taken to the lock-up they gave the names of George Allen and Henry Dietrich. Alderman Dallas held each in $900 bail.

YOUNG ROBBERS.—At daylight on Saturday morning some of the Frankford police found in a confectionery store, on the Bristol pike, four boys who were working away, carrying out goods as if they intended to entirely strip the place of its sweet contents. They were taken in custody and gave the names of Cassiday, White, Bender, and Dillot. Alderman Stearne held each in $500 bail.

THIEF ARRESTED.—Sergeant Donnelly, of the Seventh district, yesterday, at Hancock and Master streets, arrested one John Fetter, who some three weeks ago robbed the cash drawer of Pat Murphy's tavern, at Broad and Coates streets. Fetter is under $400 bonds by Alderman Cahill.

BRUTES.

A Chapter of Wife-Beaters—The Character of the Men.

We present this morning for public admiration the names of a number of those flowers of chivalry known as wife-beaters—swaggering bullies, who would run a mile from a boy, but who, with a brutality only born of craven hearts, maltreat only those from whom they can fear no return. The first case is that of Lorraine Norton, who resides at No. 8 Newkirk street, and who beat his wife yesterday, and has been held in $600 bail by Alderman Neall. The next customer is Mr. John Fine, and whose domicile is at No. 629 Lehigh avenue. He maltreated his wife in a shameful manner yesterday. Alderman Neall held him in $700 bail.

Alderman Dallas has had the pleasure of requiring George Springfield, of No. 1505 Ellsworth street, to enter bail in $500 for the same offense.

Sergeant Gilchrist yesterday went into the house of Henry Zimmerman, living at No. 541 China street, and dragged that individual to the station-house for beating his wife. This man Zimmerman had a knife and he threatened to cut his own throat, and really, had he carried this threat into effect, would civilized society be much of a loser in consequence? Alderman Cabill held Zimmerman in $800 bail.

The last case which claims especial mention is that of Dennis Hays, who lives on Second street, below Berks. On Saturday night this man was beastly drunk in a tavern near his house. His wife went in search of and found him fast asleep, lying on the broad of his back on the floor. She removed his pocket-book, knowing it contained a considerable amount of money. When he got awake he demanded the return of his cash, and the request being disputed, he brutally struck her a powerful blow in the face, cutting a cruel wound of about three inches on her right cheek. He struck her a second time and cut her lip badly. He was arrested and Alderman Heins held him in $1500 bail.

KENSINGTON M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL celebrated yesterday their fiftieth anniversary. The church had been handsomely decorated. Occupying the pulpit recess was a large cross with the word "Jesus," and over the end gallery an arch with a sun, and the words "The light of the world," and over the side galleries the words "Upward, onward;" all of gas jects, which are to be illuminated as one of the attractions of their jubilee concert this evening. From the centre of the ceiling were suspended wreaths of evergreen and a beautiful basket of flowers with the figures 50. The church was filled morning, noon, and night. The afternoon service was peculiarly beautiful and interesting. Over 1200 children of Siloam and Kensington schools occupied the lower floor, and the galleries were crowded, as well as the vestibules, with friends of the schools. The singing was not to be surpassed. Rene Guillou and Thomas W. Price, Esqs., made most excellent addresses. The morning service, at which Dr. Kynett preached an appropriate sermon, and the evening service, at which short addresses were delivered by Rev. A. K. Street and other old scholars of the schools, were both occasions of much interest. The whole exercises were a grand success, and will not soon fade away from the memory of those who participated in them.

A PITCHED BATTLE WITH CORNER-LOUNGERS.—Officers Baker and Connell, of the Seventh district, had a battle with four corner-loungers at York avenue and Callowhill street. The officers told the men to leave, and the reply of the men was that they would not. An attempt was made to arrest them, and this started a lively fight. They battered each other with considerable vigor, and for a considerable time, but at last, assistance arriving, the officers of the law triumphed, and the four malcontents were securely housed in the station-house. They were heard by Alderman Toland, and were each placed under bail. Their names are John McQuade, John Mulligan, Walter Clary, and William Green.

A LADY STRUCK BY A DRUNKEN MAN.—Two drunken men, named Felix Conner and John Duffy, were yesterday afternoon standing on the corner of Fourth and Thompson streets. Two ladies who were on their way to church passed at the time, and the drunken men thought it a fit opportunity to have a bit of fun. Duffy deliberately went up to one of the ladies and hit her a powerful blow in the face, and Conner stood by and enjoyed the transaction as if it was one of the best jokes of the season. Officers McGucken and Devlin, of the Tenth district, did not see the matter in this light, and they marched the practical jokers off to the station-house. Alderman Shoemaker placed Conner in $500 bail and Duffy in $1000.

A CHILD RUN OVER BY A MILK WAGON.—The driver of a milk wagon, named John Henry, urged his horse at a furious rate of speed at Eighteenth and Christian streets yesterday. A child who was crossing at the time was knocked down and run over, the wheels of the vehicle passing over its body. Every one thought the child had been killed, but when it was picked up it was found, strange to say, much bruised but not seriously injured. The driver of the wagon was arrested and taken before Alderman Dallas. He was held to bail for a further hearing to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

ALL DRUNK.—Edward Cox, Robert Sink, John Taylor and William Brown are the names of four men who hired a wagon yesterday, and became fearfully intoxicated. In this condition they drove down Bainbridge street at a furious rate and destructive tendency. One of the men was leaning back with his arm on the wheel, and they were all shouting with drunken delight. At Third and Bainbridge streets the horse, well-nigh exhausted, was stopped, and the four men taken into custody for cruelty to animals, riotous behavior, and reckless driving. Alderman Lutz committed them.

DARING ACT OF A THIEF.—Last night a thief named Jerome Wood snatched a watch and chain from the pocket of a man at Eleventh and Filbert streets, and ran off with it, pursued by the usual crowd, who were lustily yelling "stop thief." Wood ran into the precincts of the Sixth district, and was there captured by Officer Kelly. A partner of Wood, named John D. Mooney, was arrested at the same time, and Alderman Jones held the pair in $800 bail. The watch, without the chain, was recovered.

IN THE WORST KIND OF A PLACE.—A drunken man this morning at 9 o'clock fell into an unboarded well of an out-house at the brewery of Ludwig Stein, on Coates street, above Third. Ropes, grappling irons, etc., were brought from the Seventh District Station-house, and after much difficulty the man was released from his perilous, and certainly very unpleasant, situation. A stream from a fire-plug was required to deodorize him.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—John Fox, alias "Scott," who was shot by Lieutenant Flaherty, taken to the hospital, and subsequently removed to the County Prison, is in a worse fix than ever. Detectives Haggerty and Gordon are off to secure a requisition upon which he can be transported to Clark county, Ohio, where he is charged with the murder of a banker some time ago.

CRUSHED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—Mr. Frank Connelly, aged thirty-four years, was seriously if not fatally injured by being crushed this morning between a locomotive and the oil-house at the Kensington depot. He was removed to his home, at No. 2030 Sepviva street.

IMPROVING.—Daniel Boone, who was stabbed at Nineteenth and Stiles street on Saturday night last, and who it was feared would die in consequence, is much better this morning. The physicians predict his recovery.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Michael McArdle, who was crushed by a falling flagstone at Donnelly's stoneyard, at Eighth and Master streets, on the 29th ultimo, died this morning in St. Mary's Hospital.

OUT OF A HAY-MOW.—A man named John Foster was yesterday admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital, with serious injuries received by falling out of a hay-mow at the William Penn Hotel, on Market street, above Thirty-eighth.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders To-day.

Condition of National Banks.

Latest from Europe.

Arrival of the Knights Templar.

Marriage of Mad'lle Schneider.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Ship News.

LONDON, June 12.—The steamships Oceanica and Wyoming, from New York, arrived at Liverpool to-day.

The Knights Templar

of Pittsburg are passengers on the Oceanica.

The steamer Tasmanian, from Aspinwall, has arrived at Plymouth. The Kron Prinz was towed into Falmouth damaged.

Marriage of Mdlle. Schneider.

LONDON, June 12.—Mdlle. Schneider, the noted French actress, is married to a nobleman.

Brazilian Advices.

RIO JANEIRO, May 23, via Lisbon, June 12.—The Regent of Brazil is invested with full powers during the absence of the Emperor, and Senator Jacquaribe has received the appointment of Brazilian Minister of War.

The Brazilian Government presented in the Chambers a bill for the

Emancipation of all Slaves

belonging to the Crown. Convict slaves also are to become free after seven years' imprisonment, their owners to be indemnified from the treasury. The bill meets with strong opposition in the Chambers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Captain Edward Barrett has been ordered to duty in charge of the Navigation Department of the New York Navy Yard. Chief Engineer Edward Farmer to the Ticonderoga. Lieutenant Eugene B. Thomas is detached from the Congress and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster Arthur J. Pritchard from the Benicia and awaits orders.

The Comptroller of the Currency requests

National Banks

to report their condition as shown by the books at the close of business on Saturday, June 10.

Subscriptions to the New Loan

to-day, $210,000.

Disaster at Sea.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 12.—Brig Provost, of Hamburg, Captain Haines, from Porto Rico for Falmouth, took a gale of wind on the 4th of May, in lat. 27 N., long. 61 W. The vessel sprung aleak and went down. The crew took to the boats and were picked up next day by the brig Julie, from Rio, which arrived here to-day.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1500 bales middling upland at 19¾c.; middling Orleans at 20¼c. Flour steady and in fair demand; sales 8500 barrels State at $5·60@6·90; Ohio at $6 30@6·95; Western at $5·60@7·25; Southern at $6·80@6 90. Wheat quiet but firm; sales 35,000 bushels spring at $1·55, afloat; winter red and amber Western at $1·65. Corn unchanged; sales 34,000 bushels. Oats firm; sales 19,000 bushels Ohio at 66@70c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork firm. Lard steady. Whisky quiet and steady at 94½c.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 12.—Wheat quiet. No. 1, $1·31; No. 2, $1·30. Receipts, 99,000 bushels; shipments, 97,000. Freights—sail, 5½c.; steam, 9½c.

A SINGULAR CASE.

A Young Man Arrested on the Eve of His Wedding at the Instigation of His Father, Who Charges Him With Forgery.

The irate father referred to is Mr. Charles Moran, a real estate agent and collector of rents. His son, Mr. M. V. Moran, a man of twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, has long been engaged to Miss Annie Ivers, a beautiful and accomplished young lady. The father and mother of Mr. Moran bitterly opposed the marriage upon the ground, it is said, that Mr. Moran and Miss Ivers both suffered from lung complaint. The lady and her friends earnestly protested that her lungs were in excellent condition, and Mr. Moran was of the opinion that his lungs were equal to any he had ever had, and plenty good enough to enter matrimony with. Being of lawful age, sound mind, and considerable spirit, he determined to marry the object of his choice in spite of parental opposition, and sagely remarked that it was his wedding and not his father's.

Night before last the young couple started for church with the intention of making such religious preparation as is usual in the Catholic Church prior to a wedding. While on the steps of the sacred edifice the young man was taken into custody on a charge of forgery preferred by his father. The young lady did not shriek or faint, as was reported, but being endowed with strong nerves and a stronger love for the man she was about to marry, accepted the situation with philosophy, satisfied that her lover's character would not suffer by the accusation. She returned home with her friends, while Mr. Moran was conducted to the Third District Station-house and locked up for the night. Yesterday morning Mr. Moran, Sr., visited him, and after a short conversation withdrew the charge.

The wedding was not deferred, but was solemnized at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the pair are now as happy as it is possible for them to be under the adverse circumstances encountered in their endeavors to become one.

The bridegroom, it appears, had been employed in his father's office as cashier and business manager, and it had been customary with Mr. Moran, Sr., to sign blank checks, which his son filled up for any amount needed in business transactions.

Moran, Sr., had refused to advance the money needed by his son for the expenses of the wedding, and the latter having, as claimed, $350 due him as salary, filled up a check for the amount and drew it at the bank. The transaction, as claimed by his freinds, appears to have been legitimate, and his father's action seems to have been the result of undue excitement.—*St. Louis Democrat, June 9.*

MARY AND ELLEN.—Mary Smith and Ellen Lowry, both highly-respectable young ladies, are now in Moyamensing, having been sent there by Alderman Lutz for robbing a stranger of $15 on Saturday night at their boarding-house in Trout street.

—The girls of Croton, Conn., have organized a boat club, and already make good time at the oar.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. PARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The New Albany Capitol.

Laying of the Corner Stone.

Fire at Lowell, Massachusetts.

Evening Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Damage to the Kron Prinz.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The Kron Prinz at Falmouth, England, damaged, is probably the North German Lloyd steamer of that name from Aspinwall, bound to Bremen.

The New Capitol at Albany.

ALBANY, June 12.—The ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone of the new Capitol on the 24th promise to be imposing.

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge has extended an invitation to all the Masonic Lodges in the State to be present, and distinguished Masons from all parts of the United States and Canada are expected to participate in the demonstration. It is believed that at least one thousand Knights Templar, in complete uniform, will be in attendance.

Governor Hoffman will deliver the address. There will be a fine military display, which will include nine brigades and regiments and companies from various sections of the State.

Message of Mayor Hall.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The annual message of Mayor Hall, with accompanying reports of the different departments of the city government, was submitted to Common Council to-day. The report claims that the present system of municipal government has been attended by marked success, and that the administration of municipal affairs in all the departments has been characterized by vigor and economy.

The Comptroller's report gives the receipts from January 1 to April 30 of the present year at $14,501,945; deduct amount of over draft in December, $967,675, leaving $13,534,270; payments, $11,917,183; balance in treasury April 30, $1,617,081.

The Mayor states that the credit of the city now rests on a firm basis because the sinking fund, as now constituted, will be found amply sufficient to pay the city debt as it matures without resort to taxation for a dollar for that purpose.

Allusion is made to the attack upon the city credit, and it is stated sufficient reply to them is found in the fact that the Mayor and Comptroller find it the easiest of their duties to negotiate both at home and abroad at handsome premiums all bonds authorized by the Legislature.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to the Evening Telegraph.

Destructive Fire at Lowell.

LOWELL, June 12.—A block of wooden buildings, corner of East Merrimac and Davidson streets, occupied by small stores, was partially burned last night. Also a wooden block on Merrimac street, adjoining the Masonic Hall.

The following are the losses:—C. W. Maynard, millinery goods, $8000, insured for $6000; Michael Clark, grocery, $3000, no insurance; Abbott & Eames, dry goods, damaged considerably by water.

A Fire at Sunapee,

Harbor Village, yesterday destroyed property belonging to John Smith, a machine shop, foundry, peg and clothes pin shop, and a dwelling-house. The Methodist Church was also burned. Loss not ascertained.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Visiting Knights.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Allegheny Commandery Knights Templar, of Pittsburg, Pa., landed here to-day from the White Star steamer Oceanica, nine days from New York.

Ship News

LONDON, June 12.—The steamships Ptolomy, from New York, and Nova Scotia, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

Latest Cable Quotations.

LONDON, June 12—4·30 P. M.—Consols, 91½ for money and 91¾ for account. United States 5 20s of 1862, 90½; of 1865, 90⅞; of 1867, 92½; 10-40s, 88¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 12—4·30 P. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 8¼@8⅝d.; Orleans, 8¼@8⅝d. Sales 20,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Bacon, 36s. 6d. for Cumberland cut. Sugar at London, 36s. 6d. on the spot and 31s. @31s. 6d. afloat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

Adjutant-General Townsend

left to-day on a long leave of absence. General W. D. Whipple performs the duties in his absence. General Stoneman has applied to be placed on the retired list; late in command of the Department of Arizona. He is incapacitated for active service by injuries received during long and faithful service.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

University of Alabama.

SELMA, Ala., June 12.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Alabama invites the alumni of the University of Alabama to meet on June 21 at Tuscaloosa.

THE FLOOD AT NEW ORLEANS.

Latest Mail Accounts.

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 6.

We are now almost realizing the spectacle of a submerged city. By far more than one-half of the town is under water, and the rising waters, with a stealthy, cat-like advance, are coming in every direction. Citizens are flying from their homes, and thousands of families are to-day shelterless and without food. From Rampart street to the woods, from Julia street to the lake, a scarcely uninterrupted flood extends. The canals, from whose affluent waters came the first menacing peril, have themselves disappeared in the lake-like sheet that spreads in every direction. The strong wind from the lake still brings fresh material to swell the rising tide, and property and life are alike being sacrificed to the treacherous and subtle element. Since 7 o'clock Sunday evening the water has risen at the rate of twelve inches in twelve hours. It now floods Canal street to Dryades street, and on Common street the water extends to Rampart. In the angle of the city formed by the Old Basin, Claiborne street, and Elysian Fields street, there is but little water; only such, indeed, as arise, from overflowed sewers. But between Elysian Fields street and Lafayette avenue, and far beyond Florida walk, the flood extends uninterruptedly to a vast lake—a miniature sea. Nor does it stop here, but covers all the vast area below Canal street from Bayou St. John to Jourdan avenue, and from Hagan avenue up Poydras to Rampart street. Nearly every homestead in this wide extent is surrounded by water. Many families have left; but others will remain confined to their houses and suffering for food. It is true the charitably disposed and the authorities are putting forth every exertion to minister to their necessities; but their facilities for transporting food are few, and many must suffer the greatest extremity before assistance can reach them. It was reported yesterday evening that the water was slowly receding at Milneburg; but this does not appear possible, in view of the fact that it is rising elsewhere. The same volume of water that passes over the rear of the city would contribute equally to a rise at the lake end. All of the street cars beyond Rampart street have stopped. The travel on this thoroughfare, however, will scarcely be affected, unless, indeed, it be those cars which run out Esplanade street. The advance in this direction of course is not to thought of. In brief, this is the present condition of the flood. It is hardly probable that it can remain so long, and by the time this in print the reflux may have set in. Towards noon there was an evident abatement in the rise, and towards nightfall the waters began receding. Nevertheless, it was very slowly. Among the noticeable incidents connected with the flood are the exorbitant charges made by boatmen for removing persons and families. Absolutely dependent upon their kind offices, the poor people have to submit to any extortion they may choose to exact. Would it not be as well for the superintendent to detail police to prevent this sort of transactions? Robberies in the flooded district are numerous, and nearly every hour some complaint is made of those wretches who pray upon the unfortunate and those in distress.

It is to be hoped, however, that in a few days the flood will have entirely subsided. In the meantime efforts to assist those in affliction should be redoubled.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Government bond market enjoyed rather more than its share of the dullness that was generally prevalent on the Stock Exchange. It now goes on record that at one session of the Government department the past week not a single transaction occurred, and the presiding officer went through the call almost without interruption, and then only when the bidding or asking prices changed by a difference of an eighth per cent. The market has, however, a very firm undertone, and sellers are not plentiful, while, as usual, the speculative movement is inconsiderable.

"The money market, as compared with that of the preceding week, showed a faint increase in activity, attributed to the demand for money among the wool growers. The only change, however, was a slight increase in the number of transactions at four per cent. among the stock brokers, three per cent. being the average and general rate for the great majority of call loans. Prime commercial paper was scarce, the offerings having been absorbed earlier in the season, and was quoted at 4½@6 per cent. discount.

"Foreign exchange declined, as a result of the more active demand for cash gold in speculative transactions, and, once down, failed to rally when cash gold became easier. The first-class bankers ask 110½ for sixty-day sterling, and 110⅝ for sight bills.

"The gold market was alternately weak and strong, according as the 'bull' clique kept or lost control of it. Early in the week, when the first 'squeeze' frightened so many of the 'shorts' into 'covering,' a portion of the clique, through timidity or through a miscalculation as to the effect to be produced by the Government sale of gold, went out of their gold, and the clique operations not only were embarrassed but threatened to go into chaos. On Friday and Saturday, however, a new deal was had. The scattered elements of the combination were, it is said, got together again, the gold put into a pool and a 'board of directors' (!) appointed to give a central management to the 'bull' movement for the future and control it until the speculation should result in a profit to the various 'shareholders' in this freshest and most unique enterprise in the way of a joint stock company. On Saturday the market opened quiet, with sales alternately at 112⅛ and 112⅜, especially as cash gold was in better supply and cost a consideration for carrying. Afterwards the rate became flat for borrowing, and gold advanced to 112⅜, which was the quotation at the formal closing of the board. Subsequent to banking hours a 'squeeze' on Monday was threatened, and borrowers paid 1-32, 1-16, 3-32, and ⅛ for the use of gold until Tuesday morning, the closing rates being 5-32 bid for a small lot and ⅛ for half a million. Hereupon gold advanced to 112¼, and closed at five o'clock 112⅜@112 9-16."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New d bill	100¾	500 sh Leh Nav St b60	33⅛
$2000 do c&p	100¾	100 do	33⅛
$4600 H & B Tep c b5wn	45	200 do s10	33⅛
$1000 Pa R 6s, con.	95½	100 do b60	33⅛
$